PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7446.—Vol. XLIX. *MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, February 2, at 2.30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES.—LAST MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 30, at 2.30. On WEDNESDAY, February 6, and WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 2.30, MASKS AND FACES. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, De-borough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11. —LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 232nd Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Hardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Delveres Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.50. Box-office open, 10 to 5.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID SATURDAY NEXT. Overture at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Wilmot, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 317th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 8.0, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 115th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. The performances of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES will be DISCONTINUED after February 1st.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. At 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 859th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, C. Saumarez, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees. —R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Grand Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

A DEMOCRATIC ENFANT DU MIRACLE.

THE French seem bent upon celebrating the centenary of their great Revolution in characteristic fashion. The suggestion that the great overturn of 1789 should be commemorated in 1889 by nothing more exciting than an International Exhibition was little in harmony with the French character. The centenary of a great event such as that which at the close of the last century rang the death-knell of Feudalism in the Old World could not come round without creating in the French heart, which is intensely dramatic and sensational, a desire to mark the event by some stirring incident not unworthy to be mentioned in the same breath with the assembling of the States-General in 1789.

It is impossible to mistake the immense significance of General Boulanger's return at the head of the poll in yesterday's election. It is a great event, the magnitude of which only stands out in clearer relief when we remember the confident predictions which were indulged by all those who professed to understand France and to know their Paris as to the utter hopelessness of his candidature. Hopeless, indeed, that candidature ought to have been judged by all ordinary rules. Paris has always been the great Radical heart of France. When the present writer was in Paris in the spring of last year, an Ambassador remarked to him that General Boulanger was not worth while taking into account, because in France there were only two forces which counted for anything; one was Paris and the other was the army. Both of these, according to this prescient diplomatist, were against the General. The result of yesterday's voting is a significant commentary upon that over-confident diagnosis.

How vain, how fatuous, are the attempts which some of our papers are making to be little the significance of the great blow which Paris yesterday dealt at the Parliamentary Republic! Until yesterday the cue of the optimists of Opportunism when confronted by each fresh piece of evidence that the provincials were rallying in support of the *Brav' Général* was that the provinces did not after all count for very much. The Nord, the Charente, and the Somme might go solid for Boulanger but there were never wanting those who could explain away this, that, and the other poll by local or temporary causes, and after all what did they all signify? These majorities but represented the rally of all the despairing Conservative factions in Conservative departments around the man who was against the Republic. It would be time enough to talk seriously about General Boulanger when he carried a purely Republican constituency, and when he could prove that he had any serious hold on the population of Paris. To-day, when they are confronted with the well nigh incredible fact that General Boulanger is returned at the head of the poll with a vote of more than a quarter of a million, and a majority of 80,000, what do they say? Paris, they tell us, is not France! It is all the fault of the Monarchists, of the Imperialists, &c., &c., all of whom put together have never carried an election in all Paris. Paris is not France, no doubt, but it is the head and the heart and the soul of France, and no one who has not Paris can hope to govern France. But in the present case Paris has merely rallied to the man who has already proved in repeated elections that he is more popular in the provinces than all the politicians in the Chamber. If we wish to gauge the significance of yesterday's vote it is only necessary to remember that to the ordinary Republican it appears almost miraculous. The French Democracy has now got its *enfant du miracle*.

Whether this *enfant du miracle* will be able to make anything more out of his miraculous origin and magniloquent pretensions than did the Comte de Chambord remains to be seen. All that is known to-day is that the majority of the French people are sick to death of the Parliamentary Republic and its Opportunist leaders. M. Floquet last spring insisted strongly that Boulangism was a mere reaction against what he called "Wilsonism"—that is, a protest against the jobbery and dishonesty that prevailed in high places, and he predicted that the present Administration, which was formed of honest men, would rally to itself all the discontent which had been engendered against M. Grevy and his son-in-law. The discontent of France has crystallized, not round M. Floquet, but around General Boulanger. The latter is now the Elect of France, the heir presumptive to the French Republic. What he will do with his power when he is installed in office as a Republican dictator with a hard-working Cabinet of Administrators it is too early to predict. But one thing is certain. The force of events will compel General Boulanger to regard himself more and more as a providential man, the pivot and centre of the whole situation. Neither the Monarchist nor Imperialist, nor Socialist parties can use him as their tool without destroying the combination in which lies the secret of his strength. General Boulanger must therefore continue to be to the fore. He is the indispensable man and he will therefore be driven irresistibly to be the Democratic Cæsar, whose mandate will be to supersede the Republic of Jabber by the Republic of Work. That will be his mandate, and that is the form of sound words under which Parliamentarism will be subverted in France. We do not anticipate that General Boulanger will make war on Germany, at least not when he is in the heyday of his triumph. At first he will keep the peace. But that he will have his innings appears to be now beyond all doubt.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S SECOND TOE; OR, THE ULTIMA RATIO OF A PHILOSOPHER.—II.

By Auberon Herbert—(*Continued*).

Get a General View; Read Widely.

I should therefore say, if I might presume to advise any person who cared to touch this great subject—I am not at this special moment making any allusion to the Professor's toe—do not go in the first instance to séances with the view of seeing some form or another of physical manifestation. Try first to get a general view, from reading, and especially from conversation with those who have experience, of all that belongs to this strange region. Read widely—do not be startled at what will seem monstrous and incredible at first sight—but get a clear notion of the large number of workers in the field, of their recorded experiences, and of the various interpretations they are placing upon what they have seen. When you have done this, you will possibly feel as if the centre of all things had been shifted, old familiar landmarks will have vanished, you will see men as trees walking, and you will be sorely distracted between the old sense and the new sense of what is real and unreal. One thing, however, probably will be borne in upon you. You will have made the acquaintance (in books) of some men whom, from their writings, you will feel to be as careful, and as serious workers as yourself or your own friends, and whose evidence you will see that you cannot dismiss on the spot with a shrug of the shoulders or a wave of the hand. Indeed, if you allowed yourself so to cut the knot, you would recognize on further thought that you had condemned the world to the strangest confusion. For we have to choose between two opinions; either that, generally speaking, men are such liars, and so little in possession of their own perceptions, that no convicted person, for example, ought to be sent to gaol on the evidence of his fellow men; or, that the evidence of this cloud of witnesses, including many capable men and women, claims a serious examination on our part. My own belief is that large bodies of men, especially when composed of many different classes of individuals, trained and educated in different ideas, do not lie wholesale about facts. They may plunge into every sort of wild mistake as regards the interpretation of such facts, but, speaking generally, and with some reserve, they have a strong *primâ facie* claim to be believed about the primary record of their senses.

The New Swing of the Pendulum.

Moreover, such an explorer will probably be led to feel the truth of what Du Prel insists on, that it is the abnormal facts, those which lie outside and seem to defy the laws with which we are acquainted, that are of special value in extending knowledge. It is such facts, if we will only listen to them, that cry to us of new lands to be invaded, of bounds of knowledge to be carried further and further. A part of the world instinctively feels this; and there are signs that about this special class of new facts interest is growing. At the same time the pendulum of pure materialism seems to be losing the force of its first swing, and some persons at least are beginning to see that it was but a hasty guess, and an undisciplined reaction from the careless acceptance of traditional beliefs. When, however, the general public first awake to the sense of a truth in these strange things, about which they hitherto have only shrugged their shoulders, there will pretty certainly be another unsteady swing of the pendulum in the opposite

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

Talk of the simplicity of German Court life! Here is an account of the Court train worn last Sunday by the young Empress. It is six yards long, and of the finest white Lyons silk, magnificently embroidered in gold and silver. The price of the material is about £300, and the embroidery has been done by twelve young girls, who have been busily working at it in an "atelier" at Berlin for the last two months.

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The *chronique scandaleuse* of Paris, which not long ago whispered that Mrs. Mackay, the wealthy American lady, possessed a cloak made entirely of the plumage of birds, and that she furnishes General Boulanger with the funds for his various campaigns, is now, according to a French contemporary, awaiting the arrival of a robe which is embroidered all over with real pearls, and for which she has agreed to pay £10,000. The *monde*, which last year swore that Mrs. Mackay was papering the smoking room of her "hotel" with bank notes, will no doubt find this bit of gossip very probable.

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The richest man in Berlin rejoices in an annual income of 2,760,000 marks (£238,000). There are, beside this Crœsus, 162 millionaires in thalers (at three mark) and 926 millionaires in marks. It is a pity that the millionaires in pence could not be added to these statistics.

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Baron Roggenbach, the friend of Frederick III. and of Professor Geffcken, is weary of life in the Fatherland such as it appears to him under the present circumstances, and is going to emigrate to Switzerland, where he has bought an estate near gay and sunny Zurich. There is a rumour that Dr. Geffcken is going to follow his example, and shake the dust of Germany from his shoon for ever.

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When the saint's day of little King Alphonso was celebrated the other day at Madrid a grand dinner, to which a hundred dignitaries were invited, concluded the day's festivities. It was served in the great hall built and decorated by the late King, and the table, on which was displayed the unrivalled wealth of plate belonging to the Spanish Court, was ornamented with twenty gigantic vases of all the choicest flowers of the South. The dessert was served on the *vieux* Sèvres service, on which are painted views of the chief Spanish towns and monuments, and which, in its way, is as celebrated as the plate.

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Dr. Frithjof Nansen, the Greenland explorer, who is awaiting the end of the "ice period" at Godthaab, the largest of the Greenland settlements, will be taken back to Denmark by the steamer *Icebear*, which will leave Copenhagen on March 15 next. Dr. Nansen intends to publish in the course of the summer a scientific work dealing with the results of his journey. It is to be published in Danish, Swedish, German, and English.

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A country cousin, on reaching home after a week at Paris, was questioned whether he had seen the Eiffel Tower. "Well," he replied, "I went to see it, but there was so much scaffolding round it that nothing of the tower itself was visible; but I liked the look of the scaffolding;" never dreaming that he had been looking at the actual tower all the time. The tower, such as it is at present, is really more like an enormous scaffolding round some air-castle than like anything else. According to the *Revue Scientifique*, it has now reached a height of 229 metres—that is to say, it is already 60 metres higher than the Washington obelisk, which hitherto has been the highest monument in the world.

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The fishermen of Bornholm are about to make a raid on the seals which seem to have recently made the German Ocean their headquarters, and are gorging themselves with fish to the detriment of trawlers, who find it difficult to supply the market. If sealskin coats presently begin to fall in price our ladies will know whom they have to thank for it.

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The museum at Cologne has just bought, at the price of £800, the well-known picture of Prince Bismarck, in which he is depicted by the artist, F. von Lenbach, wearing a broad-brimmed felt hat, and leaning on a walking-stick, and in which, curiously enough, the Reichshund does not appear.

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A large whale, which was found stranded on the coast of Jutland, has been taken to Copenhagen at a cost of 4,000 croner and an enormous amount of trouble. But all Copenhagen has for the last three days been making pilgrimages to where the colossus is exhibited, the Royal family being among the first to worship at the shrine. The expenses for the transport of the whale were repaid on the very first day after the show was opened; but now its glory is departing, and the blubber is, piece by piece, being converted into oil.

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The story which comes from Ostend, of the young lady who every day at noon takes her bath and swim in the sea as if it was July instead of January, reminds me of the doings of old Ernst Moritz Arndt, the German patriotic poet, whose monument some of my readers will remember to have seen on the famous Alte Zoll at Bonn. Old Arndt, almost to the time of his death, when he was over ninety years of age, took his morning bath in the Rhine, and one winter when the Rhine was frozen over with drift ice he had a hole cut in the ice, and "dipped" as usual.

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When the Empress of Brazil was last in Europe she visited the Lourdes sanctuary, and is now, in commemoration of that event, embroidering in silk and gold a magnificent flag, which will be sent to the sacred spot as soon as it is finished. It would be interesting to know whether the Empress's gratitude is due to some wonderful sign of the presence of the Virgin at Lourdes, or whether her Majesty merely wishes to testify her faith in the wonder-working Virgin.

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I take the following paragraph from the advertisement columns of the *Kölnische Zeitung*: "Dr. Schemann, of Göttingen, requests all owners of letters from or to Schopenhauer to communicate their contents to him for the purpose of including them in a collection which is being prepared for publication."

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King Oscar's birthday has been celebrated at Stockholm in an unusually brilliant manner. The whole town was *en fête* from morning till night; entertainments of every imaginable kind were given, and everywhere they were attended by great crowds; in the evening the entire Royal family drove in open carriages to see the illuminations, which, according to Swedish newspapers, "have never before been equalled," and both the King and the Queen rose every now and then in the carriage to acknowledge the enthusiastic salutations of their devoted subjects which followed them all along the route.

direction. Nobody who is at all aware of the range and depth of the forces in question can look upon that movement without considerable anxiety. It will probably be very powerful both for good and for evil. For good, because it looks as if religion would be strongly affected by it, and in some form or another—no living man, I think, can say in what form—would renew her hold upon the world; as if physical science would take a new development, as great in its way as the development of the last fifty years—such new material for extending knowledge being brought within its grasp; as if questions of crime, questions of medicine, and even possibly questions touching the material existence of masses of men, might be directly affected by it.

A NEW ENEMY TO STATE SOCIALISM.

And possibly also—I speak throughout wholly in the potential mood—the indirect effects may be equally great. Far apart as they seem, I think that the great chasm of State Socialism—that remedy of despair into which so large a part of the world seems just now inclined to plunge—may under its influence be closed as rapidly, perhaps, as it has been opened. Socialism has been in great measure the child of materialism. I do not speak of the exceptionally gifted leaders, but of the crowd. As far as the last is concerned, it seems to me beyond dispute, once posit the belief that behind our existence there is no Mind, and that therefore there are no meanings, but only, so to speak—in the essential use of the word—accidental ones in life, no possibilities of prolonged consciousness, no other stable laws of right and wrong, but such as we are pleased at any moment to frame for ourselves in Caucus-temples or Houses of Palaver, no intended goal towards which the race is moving, that then, as far as the present is concerned, and setting aside what natural selection might do in the course of generations by simply rejecting the Socialistic races, the forces of State Socialism must become immensely strengthened under the shadow of such a creed In a world so full of trouble as our present, materialism must tend to favour the pessimism, the choice of violent and immediate remedies, the sense that the end justifies all means, the sacrifice of the higher part of the individual to his material comfort, all of which, with some nobler elements, are the strongly marked characteristics of State Socialism. If this is true—and I think that even my friends, who are both materialist and individualist, will hardly deny, as far as the crowd is concerned, the moral alliance between State Socialism and materialism—both of them creeds of the body, both of them creeds that limit the claims of mind—then I think that the new movement, in disturbing the complacent negations of materialism, may at the same time shake to its foundations the hastily reared structure of State Socialism. As regards the final overthrow of State Socialism—whatever the instrument may be—I never doubt. It is to me essentially an untrue thing. Whatever may be the devotion it commands from its friends, whatever may be its momentary success, it carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction, and only grows to fall. But if the future does not belong to it, the present seemingly does. I frankly confess that I look round at the opposing forces, and see none able to bar its way. Religion, as it is, property, trade, society, modern science, political parties, even the free methods of individualism which can hardly escape from governing the world in the future—Anarchism, none of these things seems to me able at this moment to stay the silent movement of those slow-grinding wheels which move on towards us like a destiny. Only in the direction of these new forces do I see signs of a movement strong enough to oppose the impulse to which we are all yielding. In "abnormalism," as it develops, there will probably be such revolutionary power over men's minds, such tearing up of old landmarks, such displacement of centres of gravity, such enlargement of horizons, that I think the strong man armed who now threatens us will silently yield to one stronger than he. All the great movements are but reflections of mental states, and with this movement may come a new hope, a new expectation, a new interest in life, and a new revival of religious feeling, that will be fatal to that which has been justly called "the creed of despair."

A POSSIBLE PERSECUTION.

I do not know if my forecast is exaggerated. I remember one well known to us in public life, when speaking about the Reform Bill of the day, saying to me as a young man, "Great movements bring smaller changes than those which people expect from them." Again and again in life have I noticed the truth of this saying; and it may well be that this new movement, big as it looks from many points of view, will take its place in our life with less revolutionary effect than we expect. But for all that it is essentially a big thing, and like all big things will bring with it its train both of good and evil. It will certainly have, like most things in life, its paltry, frivolous, mean, and bad side. It will also have its dangerous side. Under its half-light, under the intoxication of new knowledge, powers will be abused, both follies and crimes will be committed, and probably the mass of unsteady-minded people, who at the slightest provocation revel in panic, those who to-day disbelieve in the whole thing, will to-morrow be clamouring for protection at any cost and by any available penalties, and for bitter persecution of all of whom they are afraid. I am venturing on the unsafe ground of prophecy, but I suspect that this panic is one of the greatest dangers in front of us, and that it will require all the nerve and resolution of those who have realized the deep mischief of every form of persecution—who have realized how often it is necessary patiently to bear the evil that accompanies the good, when some new great movement is being evolved, without resisting the movement itself—to stand in the path of the storm when it comes. At present too many of the ignorant are the contemptuous; they may soon be amongst the most demoralized in the army of panic.

DON'T PLAY THE AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

Indeed, it is only now, if now, that this movement can find a place in what we are pleased to call the civilized world. A few generations back it could not have struggled into life, for rigid ecclesiastical opinion would have crushed it out of existence. That yoke is pretty fairly broken, but the new danger is that as yet so few men engaged in science have sufficiently broken with tradition to look at the thing seriously and steadily. As the Church used to pronounce, "against the laws of God," so modern science has pronounced "against the laws of nature;" and both have spoken with an assumption of final knowledge that never has belonged to the human race, and probably never will. But let me add that in urging serious treatment of this question, I think little or no good can come from playing the part of amateur detectives. The detective mania is nearly as barren as the heart of the Sahara. Time and temper are only lost in discussing whether the special persons, A, B, or C, are frauds or not; and at the end, those who wish to find them guilty, do so; and those who wish to acquit them, do so. Such inquiries are only too apt to be Serbonian bogs, that swallow up any amount of energy and time, and do not really advance our knowledge. We all know that there are many frauds; we many of us believe that fraud and real power alternate in the same person; and we sometimes suspect that there are explanations into which I will not enter here. But the question which is paramount is, Are there any real manifestations of abnormal force, and if so, what is the interpretation to be placed upon them? The man who truly wishes to find the reply to these questions had better fix his eyes simply on the main points, and not enter into special inquiries which are generally vitiated either by a wish to be over-shrewd, or by ancient prejudices, and have a great deal of human nature but very little philosophy of any kind about them.

AN APPEAL FOR INQUIRY WHILE THERE IS YET TIME.

I ought to end with an apology equally to those who are learned and to those who are unlearned in this subject. I have written as "an ignorant," and not as one of "the illuminated." The subject has grown so big, covers so many fields, that want of time—not of interest or of will—condemns me to be among those who only stand on the outside fringe of it. I belong to no school, and have as yet definitely accepted none of the explanations offered; and I should further confess that I have for a time abandoned, on account of not seeing my way clearly enough, and because I cannot yet feel sure how to avoid certain dangers of a peculiar kind, the practical investigations on which I was entering. I might also add that it is those who know most who seem to be the least anxious to press the matter on an outside and indifferent world. They feel, I presume, with much reason, that they can afford to let those come who will, and those stay away who will. But for myself, whilst I know my own ignorance, and in no sense offer myself as a guide, I have thought it right to bear my evidence on the subject, even if in doing it I have to receive a label for the rest of my life of supreme irrationality from those whose opinion I esteem so much as I do the opinion of Professor Huxley. I believe in the greatness of the change that is coming. I believe both in the good and the evil that will attend it. I believe in the wild rush of belief and the wild panic that will succeed to it, and therefore it seems to me right to try and persuade some of those who are now indifferent, but are capable of approaching the subject with disciplined and yet teachable brains, to do so whilst there is still time for calmly and deliberately gaining a knowledge and forming a judgment that may be of the greatest help to their fellow men.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Considerable dismay will be occasioned in English ministerial circles by the way in which Prince Bismarck yesterday referred to the absolute unity that prevails between his Government and ours in Samoa as well as in Zanzibar. This was suspected last week; it is admitted now. As Germany in Samoa is in imminent danger of coming to a collision with America, we cannot congratulate Lord Salisbury upon the success of his German alliance in the colonial sphere. If Ministers do not mind, they will bring a hornets' nest about their ears in this matter, nor will all the smooth speeches of Prince Bismarck ward off from them the angry attacks of their indignant critics.

We read Prince Bismarck's observations concerning his devotion to the English alliance in colonial matters with some degree of satisfaction. We were warned on all sides that if we backed up Sir Robert Morier in resenting the insult of Count Herbert we should incur the displeasure of the great man at Friedrichsruhe, and the relations between Germany and England would be compromised. We never believed any such thing, for two reasons; first, it is never the best way to make friends with Prince Bismarck to grovel at his feet; the Pope taught Europe that lesson in unmistakable terms. Secondly, Germany, in her colonies, has given so many hostages to fortune, or rather to Great Britain that, however wroth Prince Bismarck may be in his inward soul, he cannot afford to quarrel with what he justly calls "the greatest colonial Power of the world" Englishmen have not yet fully appreciated what the Germans are only beginning to learn—that when the German Reichshund took to swimming in the deep sea he was bound, for the sake of his legs, to keep on good terms with the English shark.

At Bouverie-street this morning the editorial directors of "the only Liberal morning paper" must have felt considerably sick when the returns came in announcing the election of General Boulanger, for the *Daily News* happens to have on its staff the only Parisian correspondent who, twelve months ago, knew that Boulangism was serious. Mrs. Crawford of Paris, with prescience as characteristic on her part as it is rare among English correspondents abroad, divined from the first the great historic significance of General Boulanger's candidatures; but, in their wisdom, the oracles at Bouverie-street thought they could better gauge the temperature of France from the banks of the Thames than their correspondent could do who lived on the Boulevards. To-day Mrs. Crawford has had her revenge, and the Bouverie-street oracles their much-needed discomfiture; but who can say how much misguidance might have been spared the English public if the editors had given their correspondent her head?

The election of General Boulanger by a thumping majority makes the political prophets look very foolish this morning. M. Jacques will poll 180,000 votes; Boulanger, 140,000—so said Mrs. Crawford as edited by the *Daily News* three weeks ago. Boulanger, said M. de Blowitz, can only count on 90,000 votes; the normal Republican vote is 289,000, and he will never convert enough of the latter, we were told, to carry the day. "Boulanger cannot possibly win," said Admiral Maxse; "Paris will throw a heavy vote against Cæsarism." How much fewer mistakes there would be, if prophets only prophesied not what they wished but only when they knew!

There is an infinite deal of nonsense written in the Unionist papers concerning Mr. O'Brien's conduct in escaping from justice. What has happened at Carrick-on-Suir was simply this, that the magistrates behaved in a fashion which was a scandalous outrage on the administration of justice, and Mr. O'Brien, availing himself of his opportunity, has contrived to make them look rather ridiculous, and has given their agents a considerable amount of trouble. The disguise under which Mr. O'Brien escaped as a pig-drover from the attentions of the police is regarded foolishly enough by some as if it involved some personal humiliation. Those who take this view surely forget that it has in all ages been the custom of Sovereigns *in extremis* to assume all kinds of disguises, many of them quite as "humiliating" as that of a pig-drover.

In connection with the election of aldermen there is one point which is not to be forgotten, and that is, that it is as well, as far as possible, to follow the precedent of the Municipal Corporation Act, and allocate aldermen with some relation to the districts or wards for which councillers are elected; for instance, it would be grossly unfair to elect all aldermen for London from the north or from the south of the Thames as the case might be. The only County Council in which this question seems to have been raised was that of Northumberland, when the Tynemouth division, which elects nine councillors, insisted, as a matter of right, that three of its members should be selected as aldermen. The claim was recognized; it is to be hoped that the precedent will not be forgotten.

Francisque Sarcey, in a theatrical feuilleton upon the importance of scenery, tells a characteristic anecdote of Meyerbeer. When his "Robert le Diable" was about to be produced for the first time at the Paris Grand Opera, Dr. Véron was at the head of the institution. The composer was still a man without fame and name, and his opera was put upon the stage in a meagre and anything but brilliant scenic setting. "Ah," said Meyerbeer to the manager, "you fear to lay out much money upon this opera. I see you have little confidence in my music." Véron made no reply; but he planned in secret to arrange a splendid decoration for the Nuns' scene, whereby he hoped to surprise as well as gratify the composer. This scene was regarded at the time as a veritable wonder. At a final rehearsal of the opera, when the curtain was drawn up, and revealed the new scene, the invited guests burst out into loud cries of admiration. Véron smiled triumphantly at Meyerbeer, and expected to read astonishment and delight upon the composer's face. But Meyerbeer merely said, "The decoration is much too splendid; I see that you have no confidence in my music."

The Wolseley-Chamberlain alliance appears to have resulted in the nomination of the latter by the former to the post of Secretary for War. Said Lord Wolseley on Saturday:—

He hoped to live to see the day when Mr. Chamberlain would be Secretary of State for War. He could assure the right hon. gentleman that he should take care to remind him of what he had told them that afternoon.

This is very self-denying of Lord Wolseley, for the principal thing that Mr. Chamberlain had told his audience was that the blood tax was altogether outside the range of practical politics.

A somewhat curious story is told by the *Neue Freie Presse* concerning the English policy during the Franco-German war of 1870. According to our Austrian contemporary, who is probably inspired by Dr. Schidrowitz, the Omniscient, the commander of the English Channel squadron received instructions when war was declared in 1870 which, if carried out, would have caused a flagrant breach of neutrality on the part of Great Britain in favour of Germany. It would be interesting to know what those instructions were. The last thing in the world which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville thought of in 1870 was to give instructions to our fleet which would have involved us in the broil either on one side or the other. The *Neue Freie Presse* story, therefore, in no way contributes to confirm Prince Bismarck when he stated that the sympathies of the English Court were notoriously French. As a matter of fact, if by Court we mean the Queen, they were notoriously German; but probably what Prince Bismarck meant by the Court was not the Queen but the Prince of Wales, who has always been supposed to have a very soft side towards the gay city of the Seine.

A very serious question has arisen for the Belgian Government, and our own rulers will be interested in its issue. In certain departments of industry there have been repeated strikes, one following another, some successful in their result, others disastrous, all entailing loss either to the artisans or the holders of capital. It was said there was over population and over-production and other familiar causes of discontent. And it was also said that the one cure was emigration. The cure, applied at first sparingly, now threatens to be worse than the disease. The Belgians are flying from their country almost like the Irish. Like the Irish they were a patriotic people, slow to tear down the roof-tree and carry their *penates* across the salt sea. But emigration which was lately a tide, has now become a torrent. In 1886 the number of emigrants was 1,000, in 1887 4,000, in 1888 40,000.

No wonder the subject causes anxiety in high quarters. The Minister of Justice has ordered a commission to sit to try and find the cause, which indeed will be easy; and to try and find the cure, which will be more difficult. For it is believed that the mischief not only is grave, but promises to be graver. Bad as it is, its gravity is accentuated by an event which has almost a political importance. A circular has just been addressed to all the great Belgian engineers announcing a sudden determination of the German Government. It has been decided considerably and with as little delay as possible to increase the rolling stock on all the German lines. The orders to be given will amount in value to over sixty millions of marks, and this is merely the overflow with which the German factories are unable to deal. With work coming in and no hands to do it—things look serious even in prosperous Belgium.

The devastation of the phylloxera among the French vines has been known for many years, and in many places once fruitful vineyards are now little better than the "howling wilderness." In Hungary the disease has also spread with equal rapidity. In 1881 fifty vineyards were affected; in 1882, 79; in 1883, 107; in 1884, 237; in 1885, 388; in 1886, the number had risen to 582; and in 1887, to the alarming number of 811. These embraced 132,352 acres of land, or nearly one-fifth of the land under vines in that country. It has been abundantly proved that the phylloxera can be combatted by the introduction of the American vines, and by treatment of the land with chemicals, but in many cases the owners are too supine to take the necessary steps for dealing with disease.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON COAL DUES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The revenue from the coal dues in 1887 was about £310,000. Adding to this £130,000, the share of the City, we have £440,000 for the total produce of the 1s. 1*d.* tax. No one would propose to continue any part of this for the exclusive benefit of the City, nor could the tax be levied outside the county. It would, moreover, be desirable to substitute an *ad valorem* tax instead of so much on the ton. But with these alterations I am strongly of opinion that the dues constitute a most convenient mode of raising revenue. If they are abolished, who will get the benefit of them? I answer—

1. The gas companies.
2. Gas consumers. It is notorious what large consumers of gas the poor are!
3. Railways. Again it is notorious what large shareholders of railway stock the poor are!
4. Brewers and other manufacturers.
5. The public, including—this time not ironically—the poorer classes.
6. Coal dealers.

Now I do not believe that Class 5, the public, would reap more than half the benefit of the proposed remission. Further, I expect that this half would for a long time be nearly monopolized by the richer classes who buy coal by the ton. If the theoretical burden of the tax amounts, in consequence of the profits required by the middle men, to 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton on the consumer, then the poor buying coal by the hundredweight, or even in smaller quantities, will get the theoretical advantage of about 1*d.* per cwt. In practice this result would not be obtained at once, but I grant that sooner or later it must come.

But there is a very serious outlook for the poor man in another direction. If he is a direct ratepayer his rates will be increased about 3*d.*, and when things are ill with him the visits of the rate collector will not be less frequent nor his demands possible to evade. He might economize a little in his coals, not so in his rates. If, on the other hand, he is not directly rated, his case is likely to be even worse. For his landlord whose rates are screwed up will in turn screw his tenants, and thus particularly towards the outer ring of London rents will rise. Nor is this all. For the house farmer, like the coal dealer, expects a profit on that part of his capital with which he pays the rates, and it will be found that a rise in the rate which would honestly justify an increase of a penny in the weekly rent, will be made the excuse for an actual increase of perhaps three pence!

This, Sir, is my case. Will you let me inform my fellow councillors, through you, that I have given notice of motion, to be handed to the chairman of the provisional council, for the appointment of a committee to consider and report to the council upon these dues?—Your obedient servant,

A. HOARE, C.C., Holborn

*LADY BRASSEY'S LAST VOYAGE.**

THE "SUNBEAM" IN MANY SEAS.

THESE pages will be very widely read, for Lady Brassey's name had become a household word in every English-speaking country. When the news came of that solemn burial in the lonely seas of the South Pacific, it was universally felt that the end was strikingly dramatic. For a touching record of these last days we may quote Lord Brassey's own words, which appear in the introduction to this volume, in the form of a letter addressed to his children :—

THE WAVING COCOANUTS AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA.

"The last day of comparative ease in your mother's life" he says "was spent at Darnley Island. You remember the scene : the English missionaries, the native teacher with his congregation assembled around him, the waving cocoanuts, the picturesque huts on the beach, the deep blue sea, the glorious sunshine, the beauty and the peace. It was a combination after your mother's heart, which she greatly enjoyed, resting under the trees, fanned by the refreshing trade wind."

THE LAST DAY OF THE LAST VOYAGE.

Lord Brassey gives a touching account of the last moments of his wife. "She set out on her last journey," he says, "full of hope and enterprise. In India, in Borneo, in Australia, she was resolved to leave no place unvisited which could by any possibility be reached. . . The enlargement of our programme of journeys within the tropics threw a heavy strain on her constitution. Rangoon and Borneo told upon her. She did not become really ill until the day after leaving Borneo, when she was attacked by the malarial fever which infests the river up which she had travelled to the famous birds' nest caves. On leaving Brisbane we found ourselves once more in the tropics. Enfeebled by an attack of bronchitis, caught at Brisbane, your mother was again seized by malarial fever. On the northern coast of Australia such fevers are prevalent.

LADY BRASSEY AND HER DOG.

HER DEATH BED.

"Your dear mother died on the morning of September 14, 1887, and her remains were committed to the deep at sunset on the same day (lat. 15 deg. 50 min. S. long., 110 deg. 35 min. E.). Every member of the ship's company was present to pay the last tribute of love and respect on that sad occasion. When in reply to her touching inquiry, 'Is it quite hopeless?' the answer gave no encouragement to hope, you will not forget the tenderness, the unfaltering fortitude, with which she bestowed her blessing, and then proceeded, until articulation was denied, to distribute to each some token of her tender love. As she lay back on her pillow, a veil of white lace thrown round her head, her eyes so bright, her smiles so loving, not a murmur from her lips nor a shadow of unrest on her serene countenance, the peculiar sweetness of her expression seemed a foretaste of the peace of heaven."

TRIBUTES FROM BACKWOODS AND LONELY SHEEP STATIONS.

Lord Brassey goes on to throw an interesting side-light on his wife's popularity as a writer of books. "It was won," he says, "by means the simplest, the purest, and most natural which can be conceived. Not a single unkind or ungenerous thought is to be found in any book of hers. The instruction and knowledge conveyed, if not profound, are useful and interesting to readers of all classes. They were read with pleasure by Prince Bismarck, as he smoked his evening pipe, as well as by girls at school. Letters of acknowledgment used to reach your mother from the bedside of the aged and the sick, from the prairies of America, the backwoods of Canada, and the lonely sheep-stations of Australia. Those grateful letters were the most valued which were received from the cottages of the poor. As George Herbert sings :—

Scorn no man's love, though of a mean degree :
Love is a present for a mighty King."

THE "SUNBEAM" IN MANY SEAS.

We may now leave this portion of the book, which is necessarily mournful, and pass to the delightfully fresh and lively narrative of the many months of travel in India, Borneo, and Australia, which is distinguished by much of the old charm which made "The Voyage of the *Sunbeam*" a classic. Much of the ground which is covered has been traversed by many travellers and described by many pens, but fresh travellers throw fresh light upon these far-off countries, of which we are never tired of reading. And it must always be remembered that the word *Sunbeam* was an "Open Sesame!" in every navigable part of the globe. Few travellers ever made such Royal progresses as the Brasseys, not even kings and princes. Before giving a few extracts from the "Diary" we must say a word about the very remarkable monotone plates by Nister, of Nuremberg, after Mr. Pritchett's beautiful originals which help to make the book one of the handsomest volumes of travel that have ever been published. Then every other page is adorned with the most beautiful little wood engravings done, also after Mr. Pritchett's drawings, by Messrs. Whymper, J. D. Cooper, and G. Pearson. In conclusion, we may add that the printers, Messrs. Spottiswoode, have done every justice to the delicate engravings, a matter which is generally overlooked in allotting praise to a more than usually excellent specimen of printing and "get up." With this we may now quote a few extracts :—

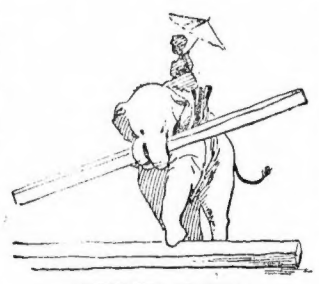
SEEING THE SIGHTS IN BURMAH.

In March the *Sunbeam* arrived at Rangoon, thirty years ago a swamp, now a city of 200,000 inhabitants, the terminus of a railway, and almost a rival of Bombay in beauty and extent. "The appearance of the people is most picturesque. Nearly all the men are naked to the waist, or wear a small white open linen jacket, with a voluminous putso wound tightly round their loins and gathered into a great bundle or knot in front. Their long hair is beautifully trimmed, plaited, and oiled, and their glossy locks are protected from the sun by an oiled silk umbrella. The women wear much the same costume. There seems to be a strong family likeness between our Scotch kilts, the Malay sarongs, the Burmese putsos and tamiens, and the Punjabee tanghis." Here is a sketch of the great god Dagon, the famous idol. Of the pagodas Lady Brassey says, "On the extreme summit, in the place of honour, is almost invariably fixed an English soda-water bottle ; while the minor positions of importance are occupied by tonic-water bottles, which are of the same shape but of a blue colour."

THE GOD DAGON.

HOW ELEPHANTS WORK.

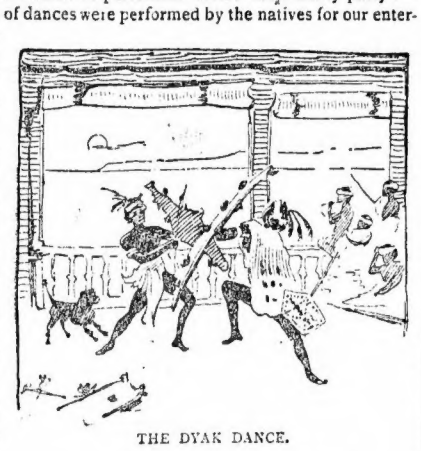
Lady Brassey gives an interesting account of a visit to a Burmese timber-yard, where elephant labour is largely employed. "It was a wonderful exhibition of strength, patience, and dexterity. The docile creatures lift, roll, and push the logs of timber to any part of the yard. They pile it up into stacks high above their heads, seizing one end of a log with their trunk, placing it on the pile of timber, and then taking the other end of the log, and pushing it forward, finally placing it on their heads and sending it into its place. They carry their intelligence to the point of rigidly enforcing the rights of labour. Nothing will persuade an elephant to do a stroke of work after he has heard the workman's dinner bell during the hour of midday rest to which he rightly considers himself entitled."



ELEPHANTS AT WORK.

DYAK DANCES.

Our sketch shows these dances as performed before the Brassey party :—"Afterwards various kinds of dances were performed by the natives for our entertainment. In some of the war-dances the men displayed much agility and gracefulness, darting from side to side in their war-cloaks of toucans' feathers, which floated out behind them with each movement. They were armed with shields, spears, and kreises. It was really a most picturesque scene, and the large open verandah of Government House, with the background of sea, sky, and distant mountains, seen in the bright moonlight, with the *Sunbeam* peacefully at anchor in the foreground, formed an appropriate setting. The Dusuns and Sundyaks are very fond of dancing, and seize every opportunity of indulging in the amusement. In times of abundant harvest, it is said, dancing goes on in every village all night long, and night after night.



THE DYAK DANCE.

BIRD NEST HUNTING IN BORNEO.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is devoted to a description of an expedition to the famous bird caves of Borneo' where Lady Brassey was seized with the fever from which she died :—

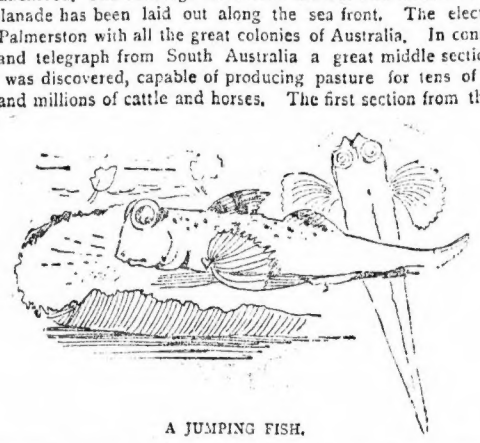
"After tremendous exertions we reached the end of our climb, during which I had been not only once but many times sorely tempted and even strongly urged to turn back. When we paused to rest, our eyes, by this time accustomed to the dim religious light, could perceive human figures crawling and clambering about the roof and pinnacles of the vast cavern in which we now found ourselves, and could observe many narrow rattan ladders hanging in the most precipitous places, or stretching horizontally across almost unfathomable abysses. Fixed among the rocks on every side were strong hooks and pegs, to which the intrepid, monkey-like, nest-hunters attach their long, swinging ladders. Clinging to these, they proceed to prod all the nests within reach with a long bamboo pole, split into the shape of a three-pronged fork at one end, with a candle attached."

HOW THE NEST HUNTERS WORK.

"They easily detach the nests, and rapidly transfer them to a basket hanging by their side. Having cleared the accessible space around them, they then unhook one end of their frail ladders and set themselves swinging like a pendulum, until they manage to catch another hook or peg, and then proceed to clear another space in the same way. All this goes on throughout the day, and very often throughout the night as well, for the birds are then at home, and by their appearance the natives can judge more accurately of the age of the nests on which their value depends. Occasionally, but not very often, a ladder breaks or a peg becomes rotten, and the hardy climbers tumble into the depths below, with almost invariably fatal results. The ladders employed are sometimes, I was told, as much as 500 feet in length, and we saw some ourselves over 150 feet long. Truly the seekers after birds and their belongings, whether eggs, feathers, or nests are a daring race, alike on the storm-beaten cliffs of St. Kilda and of Norway, and in the mysterious caves of Borneo and of Java."

PORT DARWIN, NORTH AUSTRALIA.

The *Sunbeam* made her way up the great Banin Reef and into Papuan waters. "Palmerston, the name given to the settlement at Port Darwin, is beautifully situated on wooded headlands, jutting out into the harbour, in whose ample waters it is no figure of speech to say the navies of Europe could be anchored. The buildings have been erected with considerable taste ; a fine esplanade has been laid out along the sea front. The electric wire connects Palmerston with all the great colonies of Australia. In constructing the overland telegraph from South Australia a great middle section of the continent was discovered, capable of producing pasture for tens of millions of sheep and millions of cattle and horses. The first section from the north



A JUMPING FISH.

of what will eventually be the Trans-Australian Railway has been commenced, and is being carried on with energy by Messrs. Miller, the well-known Melbourne contractors for public works."

AMONGST THE PEARL FISHERS.

"One afternoon," she says, "we steamed to the pearl-shell station on Prince of Wales's Island, managed by Mr. Hall. He has a nice bungalow there, and seems very busy and happy in his occupation, contriving to keep good friends with all the 'boys,' as the coloured labourers from Manilla, China, the South Sea Islands, and other places are called. These 'boys' are now busily occupied in unloading the shells from the boats and clearing and preparing them for the market, which latter process we had come to see to-day. First we went to a small shed where about half a dozen 'boys' were employed, some in chopping and scraping the shells in order to reduce their weight, whilst others were washing and cleaning them with brushes made from the outside of the cocoa-nut husk, which when split into strips, is excellent for the purpose, as it scrapes and polishes the shells without scratching them. The boxes stood ready outside for packing, each holding about 2 cwt. of shells, valued at 11*s.* per cwt. The number of shells varies according to their size, from sixty to sixty-five fitting into each box."

THE DIVERS AT WORK.

"On a table in the middle of the shed the shells were being quickly packed and nailed up, ready for exportation. They are just now higher in price on account of the disaster on the north-west coast of Western Australia, which has temporarily crippled that rival station. From the cleaning and packing shed we went to another, where the diving apparatus is kept. This was sent out from England, and is exactly the same as that in use everywhere, being made to fight tightly round the ankles, wrists, and neck, with an immense superfluity of space in the middle to hold a storage of air. Besides this heavy dress, divers wear a belt with a large knife stuck into it, to cut themselves free from any obstacle their rope may get foul of, and they also have a hook, to which their air-pipe is attached. In addition to an enormous pair of leaden boots, two heavy pieces of lead are suspended over the shoulders, one piece lying on their chest and the other on their back. They descend with great rapidity, and can walk with the current on the bottom easily enough ; but woe betide them if the tender is not careful, for if their air-line catches in anything it is absolutely impossible for them to make any headway against the tide. Unless the men above are quick and clever enough to repair the mistake promptly, they are lost."

* "The Last Voyage to India and Australia in the *Sunbeam*." By the late Lady Brassey. Illustrated by R. T. Pritchett and from photographs. (Longmans, 21*s.*)

IRISH NAMES ON THE CONTINENT.

WITNESSES to English tyranny in our country in the past, Irish names are frequently to be met with on the Continent. Their bearers are mostly the descendants of the "wild geese" who fled the country when "ne O ne Mac" was allowed to "strut" in Ireland, and who became in their new homes the "Irish Knights of St. Lewis and of St. Leopold, of the White Eagle, and of the Golden Fleece," that Macaulay tells us of. The late Spanish Minister of War was one such, and rejoiced in the un-Spanish name of O'Ryan. Spain that has had as Prime Ministers Wall and, in recent times, Marshal O'Donnell, as Viceroy of Mexico an O'Donnoju, and as Governor of Cuba an O'Reilly, counts many a distinguished subject with an Irish name. If you turn to the "Almanach de Gotha," you will see that the vice-president of the Spanish Senate is an O'Donnell and the Royal private secretary Count Morphy, that there is a Vice-Admiral MacMahon, and a Prendergast holding some official position. In Spain, too, there were Irish colleges and hospices, of which but one remains, and that in diminished glory, the Colegio de Nobles Irlandeses in Salamanca. It is not long since I heard of a foundation in Malaga dating from the penal times for an Irish chaplaincy which is in the gift of the Archbishop of Dublin. I was sorry to hear that the post was vacant and likely to fall into Spanish hands.

"France, with its MacMahons, O'Neills, O'Connors, and Nugents, possesses quite as many Irish names as Spain. The Boulanger movement has introduced to us Count Dillon, in whose gardens the Floquet duel was fought. Most of the Franco-Irish, though two hundred years may have passed since their ancestors left our shores, have preserved a great affection for Ireland, and each St. Patrick's Day sees a certain number of them united to celebrate the feast of Ireland's patron saint. I had the pleasure of being present at one of these *Diners de Saint Patrice*, under the Presidency of the Vicomte O'Neill de Tyrone, a charming nobleman who claims descent from Owen Roe O'Neill.

Among Irish names in France I may mention Crébillon de Ballyhigue, MacGuckin de Slane, Mahon de Monaghan, O'Quin d'Etcheparc (formerly mayor of Pau), Harty de Pierrebourg, Harden-Hickey (who shows his Irish origin by editing the principal comic paper in Paris, the *Triboulet*). There are a few names with the prefix "O," and it is hard to know how they came by it. There is a Baron O'Tard de la Grange, and a Comtesse O'Pole and I have also seen in a list of students O'Dette and O'Lanyer. These are to be distinguished, of course, from such *noms de guerre* as O'Monroy, O'Diu, O'Squarr, &c. Your average Frenchman takes the bearer of a name with an "O" or "Mac" as a noble.

Austria can show us Graf Taafe, who is still an Irish peer and has the Irish instinct for Home Rule. From the same country the news came last year of the death of the eminent tragic actress, Charlotte Wolter, who, off the stage, was the Countess O'Sullivan. It was to her father-in-law that Albert de la Ferronays referred when he wrote (in one of his letters published in the "Récit d'une Sœur), "What would M. de X. say of our intimacy with M. O'Sullivan, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires?" M. O'Sullivan de Grasse belonged to a Belgian family of Irish descent ; he represented his country at Vienna, and was, *teste* Count Paul Vasili, a charming *causeur—il chasse de race*—and the delight of the aristocracy : his grand ways procured for him the nickname of "Soliman le Magnifique." The O'Donnells and Nugents have been famous in Austria : the present Grand Mistress of the Court of the Archduchess Louise is the Countess O'Donell-Tirconnell. The Archbishop of Dublin possesses a privilege in Austria that comes to him from Penal days—that of nominating two Irish candidates for the Austrian army.

In Protestant Germany, as is natural, Irish names are rarely to be met with. Sidney O'Danne has been represented as of Irish origin, and I see by Gotha that the commander of Dresden is a Major-General Baron O'Byrne. The Austrian Minister in the same city is of Irish descent—Baron de Herbert-Rathkeale, who had an ancestor that made his mark in diplomacy at the end of the last century, General Peter Herbert, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Secretary-General of the Principality of Monaco is M. Dugué de MacCarthy, and Magawley-Cerati was a well-known name in Parma. Apropos of the former name I should not forget to say that a friend of mine was making some inquiry in the Public Library of Algiers about the Algerine pirates, whose raids on Ireland Thomas Davis has celebrated in his "Sack of Baltimore," and he was given the information he required by the librarian, who, judging by his name, might well himself have come from Baltimore, Dr. O. MacCarthy, a very learned gentleman I understand, and an African explorer of repute. As it is, there can be no doubting the origin of the doctor's race, but assurance can be made doubly sure, if his name is often spelt, as I have seen it once in a dedication O'MacCarthy. "Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude farther review, should such seem to be necessary.]

FICTION.

BAILEY, WILLIAM E. "Against Her Will. (Johnston and Co.)
[A novelette in one volume, at a shilling.]

CHESNEY, F. R. "Operatic Tales." (Ward and Downey.)
[A collection of the tales upon which most of the operas in vogue are founded. Pp. 309, vi., cloth. N.P.]

DODD, ANNA BOWMAN. "Glorinda." (Ward and Downey.)
[A story in one volume. Pp. 293, cloth. N.P.]

KAPPEY, SOPHIE. "A Modern Martyr." (London : Chapman and Hall.)
[A story of sensational interest, in which considerable colour is lent to the plot by the skilful use made of the dynamite conspiracy. Pp. 126. Paper covers. Price 1*s.*]

MAUPASSANT, GUY DE. "Afloat." With illustrations by Riou, engraved by Guillaume Brothers. Translated by Laura Ensor. (Routledge.)
[Pp. 256, paper cover, with coloured illustrations. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*]

HABBERTON, JOHN. "Well Out of it, or Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher." (Routledge.)
[A story in one volume, by the author of "Helen's Babies." Pp. 187, paper covers. Price 1*s.*]

PIGOT, F. "The Strangest Journey of My Life ; and other Stories." (Ward and Downey.)
[Pp. 358, cloth. Price not stated.]

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 6*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—Miss Grace Hawthorne has pleasure in announcing the REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Miss EASTLAKE, and company, including Mr. GEORGE BARRETT, in HAMLET, for twelve nights only, commencing THIS EVENING. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45. Free list entirely suspended.

LADY OF LYONS.—FOUR SPECIAL MATINÉES—Claude Melnotte, Mr. Wilson Barrett; Pauline, Miss Eastlake—on EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of HAMLET. TUESDAY, February 12, production of a New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 3 P.M., with the Original Cast of THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME. CINDERELLA.—The PANTOMIME for GENUINE FUN and GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, TWICE DAILY, at 3 and 7.30. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. Seats 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

STANLEY SHOW, 1889, NOW OPEN from 10 to 10 DAILY at CRYSTAL PALACE. The largest Exhibition of Bicycles and Tricycles ever held. Over 1,000 machines on view. No extra charge. Admission to Palace One Shilling. Dan Canary, the celebrated Trick Rider, specially engaged (free).
N.B.—TWO PERFORMANCES of GRAND PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0 and 7.30. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beginner. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

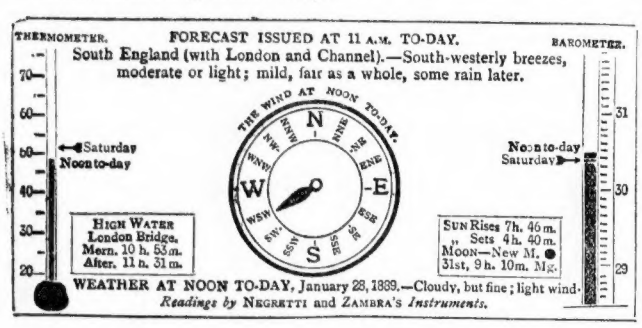
To-Day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

"The Gran Chaco and its Rivers," by Captain J. Page, Royal Geographical Society, University of London, 8.30.
United Kingdom Band of Hope Annual Soirée, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 6.
Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, 7.
Hampstead Conservatoire, "The Golden Legend," at the Hall, Eton-avenue, 8.
Modern European History, 1805, 1878 (University Extension), by S. Rawson Gardiner, Chelsea Town Hall, 3.
"Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan Literature," by J. Churton Collins, B.A., Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 8.
"The Epicrist Position," by Professor A. Bain, LL.D., Aristotelian Society, 8.
St. James's Hall Popular Concert, 8.
Egyptian Tapestry and Textiles, by Mr. Alan S. Cole, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
"Quantity Surveyors," by Mr. J. Hunt at the Surveyors' Institute, 12; Great George-street, 8.
Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, 8.
Medical Society, 11, Chandos-street, W., 8.30.
Post Office Volunteers, Prize Distribution, Guildhall, 8.30.
Brussels International Exhibition—Banquet to Mr. S. L. Bapty, Commissioner-General, at the Hôtel Métropole, Sir G. H. Chubb presiding, 6.30.
Christian Workers' Mission, free meal at Praed-street Chapel, Paddington, 4.30.
Proposed Socialist Meeting, Wellington Statue, Hyde Park-corner, 2.30.
National Sunday League Ball, Cannon-street Hotel, 9.
St John Ambulance Brigade Concert, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Gold and Silver Mining in Colorado, by T. W. Gead, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
Before and after Darwin, by Professor G. F. Romanes, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, W., 3.
The Steep Incline on the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Venezuela, by Mr. J. Carruthers, Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
"Physiology," by Mr. E. A. Perkyn, Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 8.
"How I can Save the Children," by Miss Macpherson, Conference Hall, Eccleston-street, 3.30.
"The Humours of Besieged Paris," by Mr. J. A. O'Shea, City Temple, 8.
"Wealth and Industry," by Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith (University Extension), Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
Company Meetings.—Great Eastern Railway, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill, 1; Bryant and May, Cannon-street Hotel, 3; International Financial Society, Winchester House, 12.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly breezes, moderate or light; mild, fair as a whole, some rain later.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
Saturday Noon to-day
Noon to-day Saturday
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 10 h. 53 m. After. 11 h. 31 m.
SUN Rises 7h. 46 m. Sets 4h. 40 m.
MOON—New M. ● 31st, 9 h. 10 m. Mg.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 28, 1889.—Cloudy, but fine; light wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.
W. O. Hempstead, Philadelphia. | R. F. Reeve, Quebec, Canada.
William Halley, New York. | F. S. Thompson, New York.
Mdme. Geo. Milmine, New York. | Mdme. H. R. Wilson, Chicago.
Edward Molson, New York. | August Wolff, New York.

HOTEL VICTORIA.
Walter Glyn, New York. | James Reed, M.D., Quebec.
H. Hyfman, Montreal. | W. A. Walker, New York.

GRAND HOTEL.
Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Nigapatam. | E. W. Hawker, Adelaide.
W. A. Donald, New Zealand,

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.
George M. Cowlishaw, New York. | Alex. McLaren, St. Catharine's, Canada.
H. L. Fester, New York. | Howard B. Tuttle, Wangatuck, Connecticut.
J. J. Grafton, Dundas.

INNS OF COURT HOTEL.
K. H. Burgdorff, Richmond, Virginia. | Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Thorpland, New York.

LANGHAM HOTEL.—C. E. Caldwell, Philadelphia.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE STRAND.

As we reported on Saturday, there is a rumour that the Strand is to be lighted with electricity shortly, and that the permission of the St. Martin's vestry has been obtained by a well-known company to put this project into effect. Like all rumours, there is some slight truth in it. There is never smoke without fire. But in this instance the fire is very small. This is how the rumour has arisen. The Metropolitan Electrical Supply Company, of 5, Whitehall-yard, has obtained the permission of the vestry to bring their wires by means of the subway in Northumberland-avenue to the subway in Charing-cross-road, and so to light St. Martin's Church. They will also light the Garrick Theatre from the same plant, and several private houses. Besides, permission has been granted by the same vestry to the London Electrical Supply Corporation, of Adelphi-terrace, to take their wires across the Strand, from the Adelphi arches to Maiden-lane, and from thence it is supposed they intend supplying several private houses, and possibly Covent Garden Market.

FOURTH EDITION.

SIR CHARLES DILKE FOR ALDERMAN!

AN OUTRAGE ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A PROTEST ON BEHALF OF DECENCY AND TRUTH.

London was scandalized this morning on hearing that some audacious wire-pullers, who are trying to convert the majority on the London County Council into a Radical Caucus for the gerrymandering of the new governing body of the metropolis, had sprung upon the Caucus the nomination of Sir CHARLES DILKE as one of the selected Councillors. The name was added at the last moment, amid a confused chorus of "No—no!" it was voted for by less than half those present, and about an eighth of the Council; but there it stands tainting the list to-day, and discrediting in the eyes of every decent man and woman in London the clique that is trying to manage the Radical ring.

It is not difficult to see in this latest and most scandalous manœuvre the hand of the schemers who ever since Sir Charles Dilke was branded as adulterer and perjurer by the Courts of Justice have spared no effort to foist him once more upon the public. The arrival of Sir Charles Dilke in England curiously coincides with the sudden unmasking of the designs which have been sedulously hidden behind professions of a desire to pack the Council with Radical nominees. From one point of view it is not an unmixed evil. It will give the *coup de grâce* to the gerrymanderers, for not even the most thoroughgoing pack of partizans will consent to be used as the instrument for pitchforking Sir Charles Dilke into public life before he has complied with the conditions which he himself laid down as indispensable before he can be installed in any position of public trust.

It would appear from the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that the number of Councillors voting for Sir Charles Dilke was only 16—16 out of 120—and these 16 voted under the convenient shelter of the ballot. Of the 70 who constitute the progressive majority of the elected Councillors, only 35 seem to have been present, or exactly one-half. Of these thirty-five sixteen voted for Sir Charles Dilke, who comes about twentieth on the list of those suggested for nomination outside the Council. A majority, therefore, even of the minority present at Westminster Palace Hotel was opposed to his candidature, which nevertheless, owing to the difficulties placed in the way of honest reporting the secret councils of the caucus, is made to appear as if it were approved by the whole seventy. Such is not the case. It is the mere rump of the Radical Ring which is trying it on once more—with the usual result.

We are reluctant, most reluctant, to print again in these columns the name of a person the memory of whose existence ought to be consigned to oblivion. But when he is thrust in the faces of honest men, and suggested as one of the Select of the Elect of London it is impossible to maintain silence. Sir Charles Dilke cannot be said to be a great purist in these matters, but he has over and over again declared in the most positive terms that he was not free to resume a public career until he had "vindicated his honour completely by the law." According to the principles to which even he pays outward homage, a man is not fit to re-enter public life until he has cleared his character, or if that be impossible, as it is in the present case, until he has confessed his crime, and shown the reality of his contrition by bringing forth works meet unto repentance. As the case stands at present Sir Charles Dilke has not taken a single step towards the vindication of his honour. The wretched child who was missing when the trial was in progress has since been discovered, but nothing has been done to undertake the prosecution which her evidence, if Sir Charles is innocent, could not fail to make successful.

We abstain, however, from reviving these painful memories until we are assured that the sixteen mean to stick to their nomination. If they do, it will be necessary to speak the truth plainly, in order to put the issues fully before the public. In the meantime, we merely content ourselves with this preliminary protest against his candidature for any public office until he has fulfilled his pledges and judicially vindicated his character from the burden of charges imposed by judicial decisions, which are sufficient, even if we condone the adultery, to disqualify him for ever for any position of public trust.

A Woman's Committee has already been formed, under the presidency of Mrs. Hughes, to protest against the proposed election of Sir Charles Dilke. Signatures for this protest should be forwarded to Mrs. Sheldon Amos, 5, Upper Woburn-place, W.C., by ten o'clock to-night.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF SELECTED ALDERMEN.

A meeting of the "Progressive" councillors was held on Saturday—the second of a series for drawing up a "ticket" to vote for at next Thursday's Aldermanic elections. The damage done to the Progressive cause by the unwise line taken in some quarters was unmistakably proved in the strong disinclination of the Progressive Councillors to face the risk of a fresh contest by the party in their several divisions. Indeed, it turned out that only six "Reform" Councillors would become candidates at all, and they by no means the cream of the Council. Lady Sandhurst formed an exception to this rule of by no means creditable shirking on the part of our new rulers. The three councillors who were definitely nominated for aldermen are Lady Sandhurst, Mr. Walter Wren, and Mr. W. Phillips.

The other Aldermen provisionally selected are all outsiders. The following is the list as sent to us by one correspondent:—

Arthur Arnold, ex-M.P.	Hn.R.C.Grosvenor (defeated candidate Poplar).
Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.	Frederic Harrison.
Henry Broadhurst, M.P.	Lord Hobhouse.
Francis Buxton, ex-M.P.	S. Hope Morley.
F. Debenham (defeated candidate Marylebone).	Edmund Routledge.
R. Green.	Albert Spicer.
	Rev. Fleming Williams.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, a trial ballot was held, it being agreed that all having more than twelve votes should be considered entitled to consideration by those present. The result of the trial ballot was as follows:—Lord Hobhouse (35 votes), Sir T. H. Farrer (34), Mr. Hope Morley (32), Mr. Edmund Routledge (31), Mr. F. Debenham (29), the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor (27), Mr. Frederic Harrison (26), Mr. Green (28), Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P. (24), Mr. Arthur Arnold (24), Mr. Archibald Dobbs (23), Mr. F. Buxton (23), Mr. Surr (24), Mr. S. S. Taylor (23), the Rev. Fleming Williams (23), Mr. Eccleston Gibb (22), Mr. Wilfrid Lawson (20), Dr. W. B. Richardson (19), Mr. Quintin Hogg (19), Lord Thring (18), Lord Lingen (17), Lord Herschell (17), Mr. James Stansfeld (17), Sir C. Dilke (16), Mr. G. Russell (16), Mr. John Barker (14), Mr. Mark Beaufoy (13), Miss Cons (13), Mr. Cremer, M.P. (13), Lord Sandhurst (14), Sir Lyon Playfair (14), the Rev. Stopford Brooke (15), Mr. Ernest Hart (12), and Mr. Farrant (12). Lord Hobhouse and Sir T. H. Farrer sent in their assents to become aldermen. Another meeting is convened for Tuesday to reduce the selections to somewhere near the number required.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ALLEGED PERJURY AND CONFESSION.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* to-day says:—"It is probable that a highly important communication will be made by the President to-morrow. I understand that the witness O'Connor, from Castleisland, who swore that he had been instructed by Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., in person to visit tenants' houses at night to intimidate them, has made a sworn retractation of all the charges he made against Mr. Harrington, in which he declares them to be absolutely false and fabricated. The circumstances under which O'Connor came to make this retractation lend a particular solemnity to it. It appears that O'Connor having become very ill sent for a London priest, and confessed the whole imposture to him. His confessor, of course, ordered him to make full reparation to the person he had injured before giving him absolution. O'Connor accordingly saw a solicitor, and made a full, sworn declaration. The solicitor to whom the statement was made sent it to Sir James Hannen on Friday, and then communicated the facts to Mr. George Lewis. It is expected that Sir James Hannen will make an announcement on the subject to-morrow. It is probable that the circumstances under which the evidence now declared by O'Connor to be perjured was obtained from him will form the subject of further investigations either before the Commission or in a criminal court."

THE REV. H. P. HUGHES ON THE "BLOOD TAX."

At the afternoon conference yesterday at St. James's Hall, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes began a series of addresses on "War," immediately prompted by Lord Wolseley's address at Birmingham on Friday. He took special exception to the statement that a nation was built up by its soldiers and sailors. "Was this so with the United States?" exclaimed Mr. Hughes. "No; it was the Puritan Fathers. Or Canada? or Africa? or Australia?" He noted that Fiji owed its present prosperity in the first place to a Lincolnshire farmer full of the Holy Ghost—John Hunt. The only part of our Empire to which Lord Wolseley's statement could legitimately refer was India—but we went there for commerce in the first place. It is not held by military power now, but by the justice of British rule and the "Pax Brittanica." Napoleon had indeed a good deal of truth on his side when he sneered at us as a "nation of shopkeepers." How much do we owe to Livingstone and Stanley, to philanthropists and missionaries! To prove that an unarmed nation is surer of peace than an armed nation, Dr. Hughes mentioned the State of Pennsylvania, which was founded in peace and was unarmed for seventy long years. No blood was shed then, while the neighbouring armed States were plunged into war with the Indians. Pennsylvania might have continued in peace, but that the original founders were in time outnumbered. Emigrants were the men who founded nations. Spain was a great military nation at the time England was a small one. And to-day we are in advance of France because we have a purer faith. France to-day is a specimen of a nation eaten up by military power. What have France and Germany got from the conscription which Lord Wolseley would like to see introduced into England? "This very day, while I am speaking," said Mr. Hughes, "a critical vote is being taken in France, and it is to be feared that France will throw herself at the feet of a military adventurer." Ploughshares and pruning hooks have made the empire, and the only danger is from such military longings as Lord Wolseley's.

The address was frequently applauded. At the close the applause was thrice renewed. The subject will be renewed next Sunday. The audience was very large.

THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

The *New York Herald* (London edition) has failed to come up to time. It is announced by placard on the office windows in the Strand that "owing to mechanical difficulties it will not be published for some days."

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Mr. W. O'Brien is still at liberty. A correspondent states that he is staying with a friend in a remote part of the country, and that he has been obliged to keep his bed, owing to injury caused by a rifle thrust in the conflict at Carrick.

THE MUSWELL-HILL BURGLARY.

The four prisoners, Smith, Clarke, Lyster, and Burdett, were again brought up at Highgate police-court this morning. Mr. Pollard prosecuted for the Treasury, and Mr. Hutton defended Burdett, Smith, and Lyster, and Mr. Germaine represented Clarke.

The following bulletin has been issued:—"Mr. Atkin has borne the operation very well, and his condition is satisfactory."

BURNING OF A SOUTH LONDON CHAPEL.

Early this morning the Baptist chapel in Clarendon-road, Camberwell New-road, was totally destroyed by fire.

ATTACKED BY BURGLARS IN NORTH LONDON.

A daring attempt at burglary was made early this morning on the premises of a butcher in the Caledonian-road. The burglars had not been long in the shop before Sergeant Gudjin discovered their entry, and single-handed attempted the capture of the two men. He was struck with a jemmy, and a vicious cut was made at his head with a cleaver, which fortunately he was able to ward off with his truncheon, but was struck in the arm, from which blood flowed freely. Ultimately the burglars succeeded in knocking down the sergeant, and when on the ground brutally kicked him, afterwards getting clear away. Thanks to the pluck and rapid detection of the sergeant, the burglars failed to abstract anything from the shop, and left behind them a black felt hat, a walking-stick, and some silent matches. The burglars are described as powerful men, aged about twenty-eight years.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

The Railway Committee at Ottawa, a Reuter's telegram says, granted to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway on Saturday leave to cross the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Morris.

MR. WILSON BARRETT AT THE PRINCESS'S.

"HAMLET" TO-NIGHT, "GOOD OLD TIMES" TO FOLLOW.

To-night Mr. Wilson Barrett revives his performance of Hamlet at his old home, the Princess's Theatre, with Miss Eastlake as Ophelia, George Barrett as the First Gravedigger, and Elliott as the ghost. The remainder of the company are all new comers. Mr. Barrett is now busily engaged rehearsing his new melodrama, "The Good Old Times," which is the joint production of himself and Mr. Hall Caine. It is said to be crammed full of those clever character sketches for which Mr. Barrett's dramas of the old days were so renowned, while for himself and Miss Eastlake there are two characters of that true Princess's flavour which made their names so popular in connection with "The Lights o' London," "The Romany Rye," and "The Silver King." George Barrett also has a part after his own heart, and W. A. Elliott (the only other member of the old company remaining) has a genuine dialect part, which is a class of rôle this clever young actor seems to be making his own.

MR. IRVING IN THE BILL AGAIN.

On Saturday night the Lyceum was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, which followed the play with intense interest, and gave Mr. Irving a splendid reception when he made his appearance on the "blasted heath" after an absence of over a week. It was generally supposed that Mr. Irving had spent his brief recess on the genial shores of Brighton, but he had really been in town attending to the business of the theatre. This allowed him to witness the tragedy from the elevation of a private box. Mr. Irving's voice is now in splendid condition and without a trace of hoarseness.

ALARMING FIRE IN AN OPERA HOUSE.

A fire broke out at the Opera of Buda-Pesth on Saturday, just as the overture to Wagner's "Rheingold" was about to begin. Flames were seen issuing from the prompter's box, and a great many of the audience, as usual, made a frantic rush for the doors. The firemen, however, soon mastered the flames; in fact, they poured such volumes of water on to the prompter's box that much of it spouted over the orchestra, and drenched some ladies in the stalls who had had the presence of mind to keep their seats. It was then discovered that the prompter's book had caught fire, owing to having been placed too near an uncovered gas jet. The performance was proceeded with after a delay of three-quarters of an hour.

A LIVING CHILD IN A TIN BOX.

Yesterday morning a living child, about six months old, was found in a small tin box in the parcel office at Lime-street railway station, Liverpool. The child was taken to Brownlow-hill Workhouse, where an examination led to the belief that it had been drugged, and had probably been in the box for about twelve hours. The box contained a variety of articles of baby clothing, and was addressed "Mrs. Cranworth, Liverpool. To be left at parcel office till called for. With care." The police are investigating the matter.

A PARISH CLERK'S PERILOUS RIDE.

George Rushforth, parish clerk of Kendal, had a startling experience a few days ago. On Saturday he was brought before the magistrates of that place charged with fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs, does not seem to have got into the train at all. He had, owing to the inconvenient position of the booking office, a difficulty in obtaining his ticket in time to catch the train; but he leaped on the off-side footboard of one of the carriages, and being unable to enter a compartment, or to reach the guard's van, he got upon one of the buffers, and rode perilously for several miles in this fashion.

Positive reports are published that General Harrison has selected Mr. Blaine to be Secretary of State and Senator Allison to be Secretary of the Treasury in the new Cabinet.

Yesterday morning, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, a letter was read from Mr. Spurgeon, in which he said:—"I have to sing of the mercy of the Lord towards me. This morning I feel as if within sight of harbour. I cannot yet walk, nor could I even stand for five minutes, but there is every sign that the knee is gathering strength and recovering from its injuries. Soon may the glad token be given me, for I long to be among you after these months of weakness interset with weeks of pain."

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION IN PARIS.

GENERAL BOULANGER TRIUMPHANT.

General Boulanger has had a great victory. He has been elected by a majority which almost exceeds the most sanguine forecasts of his supporters.

THE POLLING.

The day broke with splendid weather. The polling places opened at eight o'clock, and the constituents themselves speedily appointed four of their number to take the votes and check the cards establishing the identity of the voters. The voting was carried on all over the town in the most business-like manner, and without the slightest appearance of excitement. The voters were in no hurry to discharge their duties, and, as a rule, did not attend at the poll before ten o'clock. Most of them had prepared

their voting papers at home. The Boulangist touts were everywhere in a majority. The bill-stickers and distributors of handbills plied their trade to the last; but in many parts of the town, especially in the Rue de Rivoli, boys tore down the placards as soon as they were posted. By three o'clock in the afternoon the throng had much lessened, and between four and six there were only stragglers. One Paris paper had engaged 250 special reporters, with 250 cabs and thirty bicyclists, in order to obtain the results from each section with the greatest possible rapidity.

A DECIDED MAJORITY.

About half-past ten, as soon as it had become evident that General Boulanger had a decided majority, the crowd in front of the *Presse* and on the Place de l'Opéra struck up "En Revenant de la Revue," and intoned the "Music-hall Marseillaise" with all its tens of thousands of voice power. There certainly were not less than 15,000 people massed so tightly on the Boulevard and on the Place that scarcely a pin could be dropped between them. Carriages could not move, and there was an immense deal of shouting, but otherwise the crowd was orderly enough. There were scarcely any police about, and, indeed, nothing but mounted troops could have any effect on the densely packed mass.

THE RESULT.

Soon after midnight the final results were announced as follows:—

Boulanger	244,070
Jacques	162,520
Boulé	16,760
Votes given for others	10,358

Out of a total of 568,697 electors 435,860 recorded their votes.

The announcement of the total result was received with loud cheers by the crowd assembled outside the Prefecture of the Seine. Then some one cried, "A bas Boulanger!" and a few of the bystanders joined in. A cry of, "A bas Jacques!" was thereupon raised, till the cry of, "Vive la République!" was heard. Some man in the throng rather timidly called out, "Vive la Commune!" but it evoked no response, and finally, by a happy inspiration, a youth shouted, "Vive la France!" a sentiment which was heartily echoed. The utmost good humour prevailed throughout the day.

General Boulanger left the Café Durand, where he had been spending the evening, at midnight, and drove home amid the cheers of the crowd in the streets.

There has been no popular demonstration outside the Elysée.

WHAT THE PARISIAN JOURNALS SAY.

The Republican journals this morning acknowledge that the Republic suffered a serious reverse by the election of General Boulanger yesterday, but add that that is not sufficient to make it discouraged. It is necessary, they say, for it to preserve its composure to draw closer the union of all Republicans against the Cæsarism which is threatening: the Monarchist papers declare that the success of the General is a condemnation of the parliamentary Republic, and presage of its approaching downfall. The Boulangist journals express similar opinions, and point out that the vote of the electors of the Seine was an attack directed particularly against the Government.

The *Débats* says that the formation of a mixed Cabinet of Opportunists and Radicals, to take vigorous action against Boulangism, is being discussed. The *Rappel*, *Lanterne*, and other Radical papers confess with shame that Paris has preferred a Cæsar to a Republic.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MINISTRY.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Elysée at about eleven o'clock last evening and lasted until one o'clock this morning. The various eventualities arising out of the situation were successively discussed at great length, and M. Floquet informed the President that he and his colleagues were prepared to resign should M. Carnot consider their departure from office a step calculated to improve the chances of overcoming the difficulties which might be apprehended.

Several of the Ministers were of opinion that it was advisable to construct a new Ministry on a wider basis than that of the existing Cabinet, so as to comprise the most influential personages of all the Republican fractions.

President Carnot will, however, await the result of to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies before taking a decision.

In the course of last evening the President conferred with M. Jules Ferry M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Tirard, M. Raynal, and other political personages.

THE PARK PARADE IN A FOG.

A morning worthy of May, "with cowslip garland on her brow," was succeeded by a misty noon which promised "no park, no ring, no afternoon gentility." Rain clouds hovered over a hazy sun; and a dull yellow fog, which deepened as the churches were being emptied, drove many boulevardiers home to an early lunch, rather than to the promenade by the Achilles. For all that there were many people in the park, and though before twelve o'clock tree-trunks looked as men and men as tree-trunks, the fog was kind enough to lift at one, and to let the promenaders see each other. Early in the forenoon the voice of Mr. Justice Butt was heard by the statue, and a group of actors by the gate were discussing Neville's new story from the Princesses's. Following Mr. Justice Butt in the promenade, as the crowd became thicker and the light increased, came Lord Edward Cavendish and two colonial bishops, whose backs only I was enabled to see. Later on Mrs. Mactear joined the throng, and I fancy Lady Dorothy Nevill, though she was present but for a few moments. Inspector Walter Crane seemed pleased with his experience, and other *Times* witnesses held a commission by the railings. Captain and Mrs. Fox with Captain Lytton were present for the whole hour before lunch, and also Mrs. Henry Wylde, to whom every one spoke of her new society novel, which is to sear the sins of Belgravia. Lastly came Mr. Alfred Hoare, the banker, and Mrs. Postlethwaite, with the best dressed man on the parade. From a cursory glance at the toilettes, it would appear that we shall have a season of bright colours. Crimson dresses, in the everlasting Directoire style, crimson feathers, crimson birds abounded. But there were a few pretty dresses in dark colours; one strikingly handsome fair girl wore a charming Directoire costume in grey silk; another lady a wondrous toilette in dark blue velvet. The men were in the ever prevalent sac coats. Some of these coats were curiously wrought with pearl buttons and velvet braid; acres of fur and astrachan covered the faces of others. The second edition of the Gladstone collar surmounted the small fragment of white which our Brummels now show to lead to the belief that they wear two waistcoats. Some of the new patterns in trousers are marvellous and to be seen. It was two o'clock before the Parade broke up.

Four men and two boys were seriously injured by an explosion of firedamp at the Dean Lane Colliery, Bristol, this morning.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

ABSOLUTELY AT ONE WITH ENGLAND.

"IN ZANZIBAR AS IN SAMOA!"

An important debate took place in the Reichstag on Saturday on the East African policy of Germany. After Captain Wissmann, Dr. Bamberger, and Dr. Windhorst had spoken, Prince Bismarck made an important speech, in the course of which he referred to the international aspect of the question as follows:—

"THE GREATEST COLONIZING POWER."

I can assure the House that in this, as in all other questions, we have always endeavoured, and not without success, to keep touch with the greatest colonizing Power in the world—with England; that we have only acted after coming to an agreement with England, and that we shall not exceed the bounds of further understanding with that Power. I therefore utterly disavow all notion of acting against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England. As soon as I have the approval of England to any step that we may propose to take in the territory that has been divided among us by friendly agreement I shall beg his Majesty to act in harmony with England. It would never occur to me to act here in opposition to England, or even to reply to the unfriendly attitude of certain subordinate English agents towards us.

ABSOLUTELY AT ONE.

In Zanzibar, as well as in Samoa, we are absolutely at one with the English Government, going hand in hand with it; and I am firmly resolved to continue these relations. Some colonial agents of the English Government who have achieved a sort of independence for themselves, and who have not yet any precise definition in international law, sometimes take it upon themselves to oppose us, but with the English Government itself we are absolutely at one and firmly determined to maintain and carry out this unity. And this remark is especially applicable to East Africa, which we have agreed to share between us. Whether the English will do exactly in their sphere what we are doing in ours is their affair, England being a great and independent Power with a policy of its own. It has never occurred to us to ask any assistance from the English within our sphere of interest or to lure them with us into territorial expeditions of the nature of an Abyssinian war, for we have no common foe, but only local adversaries.

THE BLOCKADE POLITICAL RATHER THAN MILITARY.

. . . I do not look upon the whole blockade as very material, which is effective enough on the southern or German part of the coast by reason of the strict conscientiousness which generally characterizes the execution of German orders in general, but whether it is effective as a whole I have no certain means of judging, though, according to intelligence whose trustworthiness I will not stop to examine, this appears to be doubtful. Even at the outset the blockade did not appear to me to be calculated to extinguish slavery altogether, as it can only cope with the export of slaves, and that only in an imperfect way. But in its establishment I beheld a proof that Germany and England were at one on the African Coast. I look upon it as very important that the natives of the coast should be and remain impressed with the fact of perfect agreement between us and England as the two chief Powers interested at Zanzibar. It is more a political than a military question, this of our blockading community with England there.

ENGLAND OUR OLD TRADITIONAL ALLY.

For as long as we lived in rivalry with England there, neither of the two Powers would succeed in acquiring that nimbus (of prestige) necessary to make an impression on these black inhabitants. But as long and as soon as we are united it is quite otherwise; and even if the blockade were to cease without making the impression of a breach in the union between England and Germany, I should have no objection to it. According to my political estimate, this impression is the chief thing, and thus also it is that in other colonies—Samoa, for example—I unreservedly cling to agreement with the English Government and to the determination to act in common as soon as we are thus agreed, and, if not, to refrain from acting, or only with caution. I regard England as the old traditional ally with whom we have no conflicting interests. And when I say ally, I mean it in the diplomatic sense, for we have no treaties with England. But in colonial questions also I wish to preserve the touch which we have now had with England for the space of 150 years." (Cheers on the Left.)

THE FLOUR SYNDICATE'S PROSPECTUS AND 16 PER CENT.

We noticed the other day that the North Eastern Flour Syndicate were endeavouring to raise the capital of £1,500,000 by means of a "private and confidential" prospectus. The bait offered is the prospect of 16 per cent., based on a profit of 2*s.* per sack. A well-informed correspondent writes from Newcastle-on-Tyne with respect to this calculation:—"The representation of a prospective profit of 2*s.* a sack, if based upon the past, is a fraud—nothing less. Just look at it. A miller with an out-turn of one thousand sacks of flour a week—this is now considered a very small mill—at 2*s.* a sack profit would make a net profit of £5,200 a year. A mill with an out-turn of 4,000 sacks a week, such as Appletons and Leetham's (two of the directors), at 2*s.* a sack profit, would mean £20,800 net profit in the year. Would any miller, big or little, part with his business to a syndicate if he was making such profits? If an average of the last five years is taken, I will guarantee, and I speak from intimate and practical knowledge, their profits will not reach 1*s.* per sack, and I question if they can show any profit over that period at all. Taking the general average of the lot they will not show 6*d.* profit. During the last half of 1888, owing to the rapid advance in wheat, they would show a better return, but up to that period it was notorious that they were making no profits at all; and, indeed, the records of the Bankruptcy Court demonstrate that some at least experienced heavy losses. 16 per cent. profit upon their out-turn is therefore ridiculous on the face of it Why are the millers so anxious to get rid of their property? The Wholesale Co-operative Society are erecting a mill capable of turning out, at full working power, 8,000 sacks of flour a week. The co-operative societies in this district control at least 50 per cent. of the distribution of flour. When this mill is in operation some of the existing private mills will have to shut up, and the output of all of them will be reduced tremendously. Mr. Bailey, president of the Co-operative Societies, has written a paper in which the syndicate is condemned and denounced in no measured terms. The societies will not only not countenance the syndicate—not only refuse to join it or sell their property to it—but whilst their mill is being constructed they will practically boycott the syndicate, by refusing, as far as they possibly can, to buy flour from them. They will buy imported flour, or import their own, or arrange with outside millers. This they can easily do. Another reason why the millers are pressing forward their prospectus is that they are getting 50 to 100 per cent. more for their properties and goodwill than they would fetch in the open market. It will pay them not only to leave a third of their valuations in the trust, but one-half for a time. If a profit is shown on the first six or twelve months working they will no doubt take the opportunity to clear out. No one in this district has put or will put a penny into the syndicate, and the public beyond this district should be posted up as to the facts."

THE WHITE PRISONER AT KHARTOUM.

A merchant of high standing in Jeddah, who has arrived at Agig from Khartoum, which he left on the 4th ult., states that on November 19th or 20th last he witnessed a procession, headed by the Khalifa, on the occasion of the arrival of a steamer bringing prisoners and effects captured to the north of Mount Rigaf. The prisoners included one white man, who was dressed in red coat and trousers, and wore a fez. He was of medium height, and had dark hair, while in age he appeared to be turned forty. There were also three blacks, dressed in blue uniforms, evidently officers of low rank.

The captured effects included the copy of the Khedive's letter to Emin Pasha, recently referred to by the Mahdi as evidence of his having subdued the Bahr Gazel, a small quantity of newly-issued ammunition, a couple of new pattern rifles, and some money. The prisoners were escorted unchained from the steamer to the Khalifa's house, but had not been seen or heard of up to the time of the merchant's departure, although it was taken for granted that they were still there. The merchant declares that the white prisoner is undoubtedly an Egyptian, and not a European, certainly not Emin Pasha.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Norrisian Prize, a gold medal, money, and books, given once in every five years, under the will of Mr. John Norris, founder of the Divinity Professorship, to such graduate of not more than thirteen years' standing, as shall compose the best English prose essay on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to J. F. Bethune-Baker, M.A., Pembroke College. The value of the prize is between £60 and £70, but the successful candidate has to print and publish his essay before receipt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS STEADY TO FIRM.—THE CARRYING OVER.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement there is still apparently plenty of money about, and daily loans command no more than 1 per cent. with respect to advances on Stock Exchange Securities with a margin for the fortnight borrowers can generally get what they want at about 3 per cent. or a trifle over. In the discount market the ease is still very pronounced. The rate for three months' bank paper is now barely so good as 2 per cent., though that is still the nominal quotation. As regards the immediate future some heavy calls fall due this week on various new issues of capital payments on the Stock Exchange will have to be made on Wednesday, and on Saturday the Treasury bills to be allotted to-day will have to be paid, for the latter, taking about a million sterling off the market. Besides these there will be the steady and continued absorption of money by revenue payments.

The settlement on the Stock Exchange which has commenced to-day is being adjusted under very easy conditions so far as contango rates and outside loans are concerned. The attention of operators has so far been almost exclusively occupied with the arrangement of the account, and little fresh business has been entered into. The proceedings in Paris yesterday had no appreciable effect on markets here beyond causing a little dulness in the Foreign department with especial weakness of French Rentes. Carrying over rates are in all directions easier than was the case a fortnight ago, chiefly owing to the decline in the value of money in the meantime. In the Home Railway market there does not appear to be an absolute scarcity of stock in any direction, but the charges against operators for the rise are very light, and generally 1-16 to ⅛ lower than at the last settlement. In the Foreign Market Spanish and Portuguese Bonds are scarce, and are carried over on about even terms; but there is a more plentiful supply of Hungarian, on which the charge is 1 to 2 per cent. contango. On other descriptions the charge ranges from about 2½ to 3½ per cent. In American Railways the contango charge is 1 per cent. lower at 3½ to 4½ per cent., but on Trunks, owing to the development of speculation the last week, charges are the turn higher. On Mexican Railways the rate is the same as a fortnight ago.

The circular issued by the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company to the shareholders to which we alluded last week explains as follows the action of the Board and the General Manager:—

Mr. Finlay having come to the conclusion that certain advances which had been made in Queensland, and questioned by the head office, could not be justified, laid the facts before some of the leading lawyers in the colony, and being advised of the strength of the company's position, after full consideration of all the circumstances, instituted legal proceedings. The present position of the accounts in respect of which writs have been issued can, we believe, in no wise be injured by the steps the company have felt compelled to take, beyond the question of costs; while a successful issue would replace large sums which were shown as reserved in a suspense account. Since these proceedings were commenced, two gentlemen of large business experience and ability, in whom the London directors place the fullest confidence, have joined the Brisbane Board.

The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited) offer for subscription a City of Mexico Five per Cent, Sterling Loan, 1889, for £2,400,000 at the price of £85 per £100 bond. The proceeds are to be applied towards the redemption of the existing Seven per Cent. Loan of £400,000 and the execution of certain works for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Mexico and the drainage of the city and whole valley. The principal of the loan is redeemable at par in sterling in London by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, with half-yearly drawings.

Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited) are authorized by the Corporation of Tynemouth to receive tenders for a Three per Cent. Redeemable Corporation stock for £108,000, redeemable at par on January 1, 1913. The *minimum* price is £94 per cent. The stock is secured upon the rents, dues, and other revenues of the Corporation, upon the borough fund and borough rates, and upon the district fund and district rates.

The South Vogelstruis Gold Company (Limited) has been formed to acquire and work twenty-six mining claims on the Vogelstruisfontein Farm, in the Witwatersrand district, South Africa. The share capital is £90,000, of which £80,000 in £1 shares is now offered for subscription. The subscription list will open on Tuesday, 29th inst., and close on or before noon on Wednesday. Applications should be mate to the South African Gold Trust and Agency Company (Limited).

The report of the Taff Vale Railway Company for the last half of 1888 shows that the gross receipts amounted to £446,295, the gross expenditure to £224,301, and the total net revenue to £226,769. After payment of interest on debentures and fixed charges there is a balance available for dividend of £168,671. The dividend has already been announced. A balance of £2,045 is carried forward. The capital expenditure of the past half year amounted to £43,844.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with a fair demand. Sales probably 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are barely steady. Futures remain quiet without decline.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred ½, Great Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian, Great Western, Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛. *Receded*: Mid and and North British Preferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish 1871 and Defence, and Argentine Hard Dollars ¼ each. *Declined*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Daira, Italian, and Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Louisville and Nashville ½, Atlantic First Mortgage Pennsylvania shares ⅜, Ontario shares ¼, Central Pacific, Denver Ordinary, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Illinois Central ½, Northern Pacific Preference, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary and Wabash Preference ¼, and New York Central, ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ¾, the First Preference ¼, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛, Canadian Pacific, Mexican Ordinary, and Nitrate shares ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, Rio Tinto 5-16, and Brush Light ⅛. *Declined*: Liverpool Nitrate 1, and Hudson's Bay ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	⅜
New Consols (2¾)	95⅞	9
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¾	1¾
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾
New 2½ per Cent.	86¼	6¾
India 5½ per Cent.	107¼	8½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rn.	70¾	½
Egyptian Guar.	104¼	2½
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	112	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¼	4
Birmingham Crp. St	111	13
Liverpool	112	13
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Hard Dols.	67	8
Do. Treasury	94¼	5½
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	101½	2¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3
Do. Cedulas 5	53¾	9¼
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1886	102	4
Costa Rica A	91	2
Do. B	83½	9½
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2
Do. Unified	85¾	¾
Do. Preference	102¼	3
Do. Daira Sanieh	79½	¾
French 3p. c. Rnts.	81⅞	2
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	103	½
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83¾	4⅛
Hung. Gold Rentes	94⅛	¾
Italian	93⅜	⅝
Mexican Converted	93⅜	⅝
Peruvian 6 p. c. '72	14¼	⅜
Do. 6 p. c.	16¼	⅜
Portuguese	67⅛	4⅜
Russian 1873	101⅞	2½
Spanish 4 p. c.	73¼	¼
Turkish 1854	103	2
Group 1	27¼	¾
Group 2	15⅜	⅜
Group 4	1	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	84½	5
5½ p. c. Defence	96¼	7¼
6 p. c. Priority	80	7
Uruguay Unified	71	½
Virginia Funded	41½	2½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	117	¼
Great Eastern	70¼	¼
Great Northern	119	20
Ditto A	104½	5½
Great Western	153⅜	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	¼
Lanc. and York	117	18
Brighton (Ordinary)	147	9
Brighton A	137¾	8
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅞	5½
Do. Preference	106¾	6¾
North Western	170¼	½
South Western	144½	5½
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A	39½	⅞
Met. Consolidated	75¾	¾
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70⅛
Do. District	33½	4
Midland	137¼	8¼
North British Pref	76¼	¾
Do. Def.	57⅜	⅞
North Eastern	164¼	5
North Stafford	117	19
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	100	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	85¼	4
Cen. Pacific Share	26½	7
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	63¾	6
Denver & R. Grande	16¼	17⅛
Do. Pref.	41¾	5¼
Illinois Shares	115⅛	16½
Lake Shore	101½	½
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	2¼
Louis. and Nash.	63	¾
Mex. Cen. Bonds	71	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13⅛	14
N. Y. Cen. Shares	114¼	11⅝
New York Ontario	15⅜	16⅛
Erie Shares	21⅛	9
Do. Sec. Mort.	104¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	52⅛	3⅛
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	35⅜	⅛
North Pacific Pref	61	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	51¼	¾
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅜	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	64¼	¾
Wabash Preference	23	⅛
Do. Gen. Mort.	43	1
Grand Trunk Ord	11¼	⅛
Do. First Pref.	71⅛	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	53⅛	1
Do. Third Pref.	21¼	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	72⅜	⅛
Mexican Ordinary	39½	40⅛
Do. First Pref	113½	15
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	65½	9½
Lombardo-Venetian	8¾	9
Varna 5 per cent.	8	¾
Nitrate Railway	25½	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	141¼	¾
City Bank	20	1 xd
Consolidated Bank	8	⅛
Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	5/16
London and County	89	90
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	69	70
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44	5
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52½	3½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
Mysore shares	4¼	⅜
Ourgums	1¼	2
Cape Copper	4¾	5½
Namaqua	2¾	3¼
Mason and Barry	8¾	9⅛
Rio Tinto	21⅛	¾
Montana £1 shares	2	⅛
DeBeers new shares	15¼	¾
S. African Explor.	17	¼
TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES		
Anglo-American	50	1
Do. Pref.	84½	5⅛
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅜
Direct Unit. State	10	¼
Eastern	12⅛	⅛
Ditto Extension	12¾	13
United Telephone	14¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	200	10
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15 xd
North Metropolitan	173½	183½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	64
East London	203	6
Grand Junction	121	5
Kent	207	82
Lambeth	265	8
New River, New	350	60
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	258	62
Imp. Continental	210	14
South Metropolitan	309	10
Brush Elect. Lt. (£4 pd)	3¾	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	214½	15
Hotchkiss	10¾	11
Bryant and May	13	⅛
Spratt's Patent	10	¼
Liverpool Nitrate	2½	7⅛
Primitiva Nitrate	3¾	¾
Salt Union Shares	3⅛	⅝ pm
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	65	8
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	12¼
Hudson's Bay	13¾	¾
Suez Canal	87¼	¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	13	20
London and St. K.	39	40

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	13¾	10⅝
Tarapaca Bank	4¼	¼pm
Tarapaca Water	14	½
Jumper's Gold	15½	16¼
Spes Bona	5¾	6
Wemmers	12¾	13¼
Langlaagtes	6¼	7
Jubilee	8¾	9¼
San Jorge	8¼	¼pm
Pahang Corporation	5⅝	¾pm
Simmer and Jack	10¾	⅝

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

I am glad to see that the English colony in Rome is not so ferociously anti-Gladstonian as English residents usually are on the Continent. In how many cities, I wonder, would English residents abroad combine to subscribe to present the G.O.M. with anything short of a halter? The anti-Liberal ferocity of Englishmen abroad strikes travelling Liberals very painfully. It is, I suppose, one of the natural consequences of that "Manchester School," to which even Mr. John Morley now declares he does not belong.

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The Gordon statue was the centre of interest in London on Saturday and Sunday, and the names on the wreaths were closely scrutinized. One atrabilious critic wrote me an indignant note protesting against the name of "Henry Irving" being conspicuously displayed on the card affixed to the wreath in front of the statue. Some people will see an advertisement in everything, and my correspondent declared that next January 26 we should see a magnificent wreath around the General's neck, bearing the imposing label of "Pears's Soap." On receipt of this note I walked across the Square, expecting to find the name of the popular actor in staring capitals across the base of the column. Imagine my surprise when I found a modest card on which a person with good eyesight could read the name of him from whom the votive offering came. It was certainly no bigger than General Graham's on the other side of the statue.

***

Professor Beesly has been delighting the Positivists at Newton Hall with the following good old story. When he and Mr. John Morley were being conducted through the cathedral at Canterbury in the usual way, and one of the party continued to make most objectionable observations on the Catholic relics, they ventured a gentle remonstrance, whereupon the stranger remarked, "Any one can see what you two gentlemen are—nothing but Jesuits in disguise." Needless to say the audience enjoyed the story immensely.

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Apropos of the story of the sailor who smuggled cigars baked in a loaf, a story comes back to my mind which I heard last year on the Polish frontier, from the mouth of one of the Custom-house officers. It had happened that several times horses, donkeys, and dogs had passed over to Germany whose appearance was remarkable sleek and well fed. Curiously the fat beasts always arrived after dark. Their owners offered themselves and their goods for official inspection, but nothing "zollpflichtig" was ever found, till one evening one of the steeds became restive, with the consequence that a shower of Russian tea rained down from its internal parts, when it appeared that the outer covering was only an overcoat, neatly sewn on, between which and the real skin were embedded many pounds of caravan tea.

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And here is another good smuggling story from the Belgian frontier. A newly married couple were returning to Germany after a tour to Brussels. As the train approached the frontier the bride grew uneasy, and presently confessed that she had a quantity of the finest Brussels lace in her bag, on which a high duty would have to be paid. "Put it inside your hat," she pleaded. This was done. The Custom-house officials looked all through the boxes of the elegant young lady, knowing by experience that such are the most daring of smugglers, but found nothing. The chief officer, charmed by the amiable manners of the husband, accompanied the couple to the train, when the wretched husband, forgetting his secret in the joy of having escaped, raised his hat to the officer, and was instantly enveloped in a soft white veil. *Tableau!*

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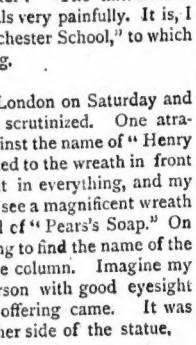
Lord Coleridge will read with amusement, not to say amazement, the following protest addressed to us by "LL.B." against his honest pride in being the successor of such men as Hale, Coke, Bacon, Mansfield, Ellenborough, and Eldon. Says LL.B.:—

Let us see who these people were, and from whom a Lord Chief Justice o England is proud to claim descent. Hale was a man steeped in the grossest superstition, a believer in witchcraft and the burning of witches. Of Coke little is to be said either of good or bad. Bacon, however great his genius, was corrupt in every way, both as a man and a judge. Mansfield, "the wily Murray" of Macaulay, was the judge who supported Buller in the monstrous and absurd doctrine that in prosecutions for libel the only question for the jury was publication. Ellenborough, if my memory does not mislead me, was the man who tried and re-tried Horne Tooke, and who ought to be—if he is not—infamous for his partiality and cruelty. Eldon, "Jacky Eldon," is sufficiently notorious to need no comment. A man must be hard pressed indeed for a pedigree who would own *him* as an ancestor.

THE SCOTTISH SPURGEON IN THE ENGLISH SPURGEON'S PULPIT.



THE REV. J. MCNEILL.

Despite the fog, in which the Metropolitan Tabernacle last night lay shrouded, hundreds of persons besieged the doors at an early hour in order to hear the Scottish Spurgeon. Before the opening psalm was announced there was not a vacant seat in any part of the vast area, while the aisles were packed by many who were content to stand throughout the delivery of the sermon. Altogether there must have been over six thousand people in the building. The Rev. John McNeill, about whose capacity expectation has run very high, is a gentleman in the prime of life, of commanding presence, and possessing great dramatic force. A volcanic manner and eruptive delivery are the two characteristics which first strike his hearers. In the announcement which prefaced the sermon, the preacher asked the congregation to be liberal in their donations to the fund for poor ministers, and drew laughter from his hearers by appealing in a personal sense for their generous support. In making a similar appeal in Scotland a minister was told by one of his parishioners, "If the Lord will keep you humble, we will keep you poor." Taking his text from Luke xix., 10, he laid special stress on the story of Zaccheus, and remarked: "My hope is that there is a great, big, thumping sinner in this assemblage to-night. I am sick and tired of your ordinary sinners. Great sinners converted are great certificates for the saving power of Christ." Nor did he permit himself to speak in bated breath against the utterances of the professing Christians. He urged the nominal religionist to take hence his "dry, wizened, frozen, formalist soul, and make room for the drunkard, the harlot, and the thief." In bringing to a close a sermon full of force, and marked by high and powerful feeling, he urged that churches were mere refuges on the road to eternity; and added that when the church to which he had been nominated ceased to be a refuge and protection to suffering sinners "may God destroy it or take me out of it!"

HOW WOULD OUR CITY CLERKS LIKE IT?

The clerks in the banks in New York city, and in the large commission houses in Wall-street, lunch every day substantially and satisfactorily, because the firms which employ them usually furnish the lunch. This is done for several reasons. In the first place, the employers get a good deal more of the clerks' actual time; but more than this, when the clerk does not leave the office, his attention is not distracted, and he resumes work again without unnecessary delay, or the necessity of calling back his thoughts from things which have interested him outside. But in the case of clerks employed in the offices of the large dealers in Wall-street, a still more important reason than this exists. A clerk going out during business hours is apt, without any intention on his part of doing so, to betray the secrets of the office, which are immediately snapped up by other people "on the street," and made the basis for deals and transactions which might result to the detriment of the house in which the clerk is employed. And it is more for this reason, probably, than for any other, that one establishment serves a luncheon to its clerks, of whom there are over forty in the main office, which probably costs between £1,000 and £1,200 a year. Along with the lunch goes the imperative rule that no clerk shall leave the office between ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, without first obtaining permission to do so. After closing hours the clerk can talk as much as he pleases. The deals and transactions for the day are over, and even if they were not, these matters of business are not on the surface of his mind as they were in the middle of the day.—The *Young Man*.

A HUMANE TELEPHONE.—People who suffer from deafness and noises in the head will be glad to hear that an eminent Aural Specialist of London has hit upon a cure which is said to be absolutely efficacious, and may be applied at the patient's home. It is a miniature telephone, which fits inside the ear. It is not only a producer of sound, but also a cure for the distressing noises in the head. Being comfortable to wear it will no doubt be a boon to mankind. A pamphlet describing its construction is printed, and may be had from the Publisher. 21, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. Price 4d.

THE DOGS IN THE PULPIT.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE "STARVING AND HOMELESS."

He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.—COLERIDGE.

Yesterday morning the church of St. James's, in Marylebone, was crowded to overflowing with a sympathetic congregation who had come to hear Mr. Haweis preach the gospel of kindness and mercy to the poor dumb beasts who share our daily life. "I'm going to say a word to you about the animal creation," said the eloquent preacher, whose appeal was not only pathetic but practical. "It is said by some," said the preacher, "that dumb animals are below the dignity of the pulpit. Then I'm sorry for the pulpit. Christ laid down the broad principle that we should be merciful to all, and I want to give you some idea of the horrible tortures to which the dumb creation are subjected by their—shall I say fellow-creatures? Before I begin let me tell you that unless something is done the Dogs' Home at Battersea may cease to exist, for it is starving for want of funds. If the home disappears you will have 14,000 dogs a year starving in the streets of London, and dying or going mad on your very doorsteps. There was no more pathetic sight than the Dogs' Home, when every dog looked up into your face as if to say, "Have you come for me?" This is a brief epitome of the introduction to a most eloquent appeal that kindness and mercy should be extended to dogs and horses, and cats and animals of every species. The cruelty to which we subject animals in carrying them from one market to another, the cruelty of our slaughterhouses, the bleeding to death of animals, the slaying of them in each other's presence, were all dealt with in this powerful appeal for humanity. Now we may particularize.

HIDEOUS CRUELTY TO HORSES.

When the preacher came to the horses, his voice dropped, and many a tear fell upon those sumptuous sealskins, a silent tribute to his simple eloquence. "I shudder," said he, "when I think of the horrible cruelties which I see inflicted upon the noble animal which does so much work for man. The cruelties of the Inquisition were not more horrible. For a few months the colt lives happily gambolling in the sweet meadows by his mother's side—and then? First, a carriage horse: say, with neck distorted by the bearing rein, with steel bit torturing every nerve, with the coachman's whip ever playing about his flanks—epoch 1—not so bad, for the young ladies feed him with carrots, his coat is glossy, and corn is plentiful. Epoch 2—in the cab. Do you know the lot of most cab horses? No. Then let me tell you the horrible things you *don't* see."

PITY THE POOR CAB HORSES.

"After six hours in the shafts he is taken to some dismal, dark hole with four or five others, with little food, often no water, no air, and a filthy, loathsome bed. Next morning he and his miserable fellows are brought out, and begin again the labours of yet another day. The next stage is the coalman's cart, when there is one horse instead of three to drag the heavy burden through our streets. Or he may have been bought by a milkman, or a butcher, or a baker, all hard, exacting masters. Lower and lower and lower the aging beast, weak from want of food, wretched from dirt, and filth and inattention, until his ramshackle carcase, held together by a framework of aching bones, becomes the property of the human brute who *never feeds him at all*. Then one day he drops down in the street—you all know the scene—and the knacker fetches him. It is hideous to contemplate all the fearful misery which the 'bus horses undergo. You see, if you keep your eyes open, a weak horse and a strong horse in the shafts of an omnibus. Need I paint the sufferings of the weak horse? What can be done for them? Why, you should insist upon inspectors.

THE BISHOP'S DOG AND THE STICKS.

The preacher then told some remarkable stories about dogs illustrating their kinship to human beings. No friend was so faithful as a dog; he was capable of deep affection: he hated, he feared, he resented injustice, he was jealous. Now for the stories. Let us lead off with the anecdote of the Bishop of Sodor and Man's dog, who had been taught by the Bishop's daughter to fetch sticks to her side. He fetched the sticks, but he hated it. One day, a fortnight ago, he refused to do his work. His young mistress coaxed him in vain. The dog sulked, and absolutely declined. She tried sulking, and cut him dead. The next morning he came to her for his morning caress, but she would have none of him at any price. Again and again he tried to make it up, but the young lady declined his advances. She went out for a walk, and the dog followed her. He disappeared into a hedge row, and presently came up with two sticks which he had pulled out of the hedge. This continued through the walk, and no number of sticks was enough for him. The poor doggie was sorry, and this was how he showed his contrition.

THE DOG LICKED HIS DEAD MISTRESS'S FACE.

There was once a dog called Midas. His mistress had cultivated his great natural intelligence, and taught him to spell out a number of words with block letters. Midas hated it, for it was a great strain upon his thinking powers, and he absolutely declined to spell for anyone else but his dear mistress, for he was a morose brute. The day came when his mistress died, and Midas, though he was a clever dog, was unable to fathom the mysterious silence of that pallid face which was laid out on the bed upstairs. He moaned and sighed in vain, and was found licking his dead mistress's face. But it was of no avail. The dead spoke not. Then he dropped quietly off the bed and thought out the problem of his mistress's displeasure. She was angry with him. What had he done to merit her anger? He had it, and marched to the corner where his letters were kept, brought them out, and began to spell every word that she had taught him, ah! so carefully and so noiselessly. Then he climbed on to the bed again, and was found gazing into the face of her he loved so well.

THE MAD DOG AND THE LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD BEEN KIND TO HIM.

"My colleague in this church," said Mr. Haweis, "had a big dog which went mad. He was chained up, frothing and foaming at the mouth, awaiting the advent of the slaughterer. Mr. Henslow's little daughter, who loved the dog, and knowing nothing of the horrible danger she was incurring, went up to him and caressed him fondly. The child was covered with saliva, but the dog harmed her not even in the pangs of his madness. It was a fierce struggle with the desire that was in him to bite at everything that was near him, but there was just a glimmer of sense left. He recognized his little friend, who had played with him and fed him, and she escaped unhurt. A few seconds afterwards he bit the groom, who died afterwards."

THE COURAGE OF A CAT.

We have all heard of heroism in dogs. This is Mr. Haweis's story of the splendid courage of a cat. The house was in a blaze, and the cat had a little family of three kittens. She took one up with her teeth and carried it through the smoke and flames into the garden. She returned for a second, and again made the double journey through the flames in safety. She returned for the third—but never returned. The mother was a victim to her own courage and affection for her offspring.

THE DOG AND THE BLUEBOTTLE: HUMILIATION.

Then the dog is very sensitive. Mr. Romanes tells of a certain dog who used to catch bluebottles. Very often the bluebottles were too many for him, and Mr. Romanes used to laugh at him—roar at him. The dog got very angry, and thought. Then he tried deceit. He *pretended* to catch bluebottles, and would come wagging his tail to his master for approbation, and moving his jaws as if he had got the bluebottle in his mouth. Then his master laughed at him, and pointed to Mr. Bluebottle still playing in the sun. This was too much for the dog, who never tried the trick again.

"PITY POOR PUSS."

"Then you should pity poor Puss," continued the preacher, in a colloquial tone. "You go out of town but the cat doesn't. You are not intentionally unkind, you birds with fine feathers. No; you have tender hearts, I know, but you forget. You are in a hurry to get off to the seaside, to the Swiss mountains, to the Scotch moors, and you leave poor Puss—to what a terrible fate! From a pampered pet she becomes a skeleton. The 'caretaker' forgets her, and when you come back a shrivelled, shrunken carcase is found huddled up in a cupboard—dead—dead—dead from the starvation. Go your way, and be more thoughtful for the poor dumb beast."

FALLING OFF IN THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the first nine months of 1888-89 have been about £35,000 less than in the corresponding period ending with December 31, 1887. Of the decrease the sum of over £25,000 is under the head of legacies, which were very exceptionally high in 1887-88, and could not be expected to reach the same standard in the following year. The falling off under some other heads is of more serious significance. The new income derived from the free contributions of auxiliaries at home and abroad shows a diminution of nearly £700, while that from donations is over £4,000 less than in 1887-88 to the same date. The old income received in payments for Scriptures sold at home and elsewhere is also below the same item in the corresponding nine months of the previous year by about another sum of £4,700. It does not follow from this that the Scriptures circulated have fallen largely below the number in 1887-88. The expenditure for the three-quarters of the year already expired has been almost identical with that to December 31, 1887, and has exceeded the receipts to hand during the nine months by £50,000.—*Record*.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE "PRESTON NORTH END" v. CORINTHIANS MATCH.

Londoners have often been charged with an indifference to football, but the attendance of 10,000 or 12,000 spectators at the Essex County Cricket Ground at Leyton on Saturday, to watch the match between the Preston North End and the Corinthians, proves that there is no lack of interest in the game in the metropolis if only good clubs can be brought together The match in question was virtually the "Gentlemen v. Players" of football, the Preston team being composed entirely of professionals, while the Corinthians are all public schools or university men. Saturday's game was in every way worthy the importance attached to it. The play was of the highest order, the ground was perfection, and the result hung in the balance until the last few minutes, when the Prestonians obtained the only goal of the match—a lucky one, which the Corinthians' goalkeeper ought to have saved. The Gentlemen had much the best of the play, and were superior to their opponents in everything except scoring. But for this weakness they would have won by three or four goals, as some of the chances missed by them were of the easiest description. The feature of the game was the magnificent play of the brothers Walters for the Corinthians, and the splendid performance of the Preston half-backs, all of whom were in grand form.

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It was a daring venture of the Corinthians to play two first-class matches in one day; but the experiment was successful, another eleven of the "swell" club defeating the famous Notts Forest team at Kennington Oval. The match was very evenly contested, and at half time neither side had scored. Directly after changing ends the Foresters got a goal; but before the game concluded Currey and Ainger scored for the Corinthians, who won by two to one. N. C. Bailey, who for ten years was captain of the English eleven, made his reappearance this season in first-class matches and displayed all his old ability and much of his youthful vigour. T. Lindley, the captain of last year's International team, although a Corinthian, played for Notts Forest, of which club he is the leading spirit.

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The League matches on Saturday were prolific in surprises, not one of the five resulting in accordance with general expectation. The Blackburn Rovers, who recently played a drawn game with Preston North End, and whose chances of winning the Football Association Cup are highly esteemed, were defeated, by three goals to two, by the Bolton Wanderers, a club only three places removed from the bottom of the League list. Accrington, who meet the Blackburn Rovers next Saturday in the Association Cup ties, met with a reverse on their own ground, Notts County most unexpectedly beating them by two goals to one. Aston Villa were thought strong enough to defeat the cup holders, West Bromwich Albion, on the latter's ground, but they could not do so, the result being a draw of three goals each, the score at one time being three to one against the "Villa." Perhaps the greatest surprise of all was the decisive defeat of Everton, at Wolverhampton, by the Wanderers of that town, who won the game by five goals to nil. Derby County and Stoke, who are fighting to be out of the last place on the list, had a close match, the former winning by two goals to one. These upsets of public form add increased lustre to the achievements of Preston North End, who have played twenty-one League matches without suffering defeat and have scored seventy-two goals against fifteen obtained by their opponents.

***

Oxford University, without four of their best men who were playing for the Corinthians, and another who is on the sick list, gained a very creditable victory over the Berks and Bucks Association at Marlow. The 'Varsity captain was conspicuous for his energy at half-back and H. M. Walters, whose brothers so greatly distinguished themselves at Leyton, worked hard forward, gaining two of the three goals scored by the university, who won by three to one.

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The return match, under Rugby rules, between picked fifteen of the North and South, will take place at Bradford next Saturday. As the South team is little if anything stronger than that which was beaten at Blackheath before Christmas, while the North will muster the flower of the invincible Yorkshire fifteen, one is hardly justified in expecting that the former result will be reversed.

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After their long sojourn in the North the New Zealanders on Saturday made a good beginning of the Western portion of their tour by decisively beating Somersetshire. This result was entirely unexpected by the cognoscenti. The Somersetshire players had not only proved their superiority to the men of the adjacent counties, but had defeated Blackheath in the previous week by good all-round play. Against the Maoris they had a weaker fifteen than they have lately put into the field, as two or three of their best three-quarter backs were unable to play, but that does not altogether explain the severity of their defeat. At half-time the county had scored a goal and a try against a goal and three tries, but towards the end of the game the team, in sporting parlance, quite "fell to pieces," and the score against them was eventually run up to five goals and four tries—a remarkable aggregate for a first-class match.

WHAT BEFELL A CURATE.

"A good story," says the *Gentleman*, "comes from a south-western suburb of a remarkably righteous rector, who became suddenly aware of the profane natures of his bell-ringers. He took counsel with his curates. The end of it was that the bell-ringers were discharged, and the curates and a few of the choir men agreed next Sunday morning to take their places. Now, none of these willing helpers had ever attempted bell-ringing before, and it was with some feelings of apprehension that each took his place and firmly grasped a rope. Slowly they began, and curious were the resulting sounds, till suddenly one of the curates, giving a more vigorous tug than usual, and keeping at the same time a firm grip of his rope, was entwined in the curling coils, and, with face whiter than his surplice, he was carried up as by a whirlwind among the rafters. The friends he left below had hardly time to mourn his disappearance before with lightning-like rapidity he rejoined them on earth, severely damaged and bleeding. The good rector, who had happened to come in at the moment of the upward flight, and had begun words of solemn warning about unseemly pantomime tricks, realized that his remarks were not appropriate. All ropes were, you may be sure, speedily let go, doctors and stretchers were fetched, and peaceful church-goers met the unpleasant sight of the wounded man being carried from the silent church. The curate, I am glad to say, has recovered, and has expressed in emphatic tones his conviction that if a man has a thick skull and cat-like activity, and is willing to engage in such foolhardy occupation as bell-ringing, you should not mind his morals."

Mr. F. H. Cowen has accepted an offer of £500 to remain in Sydney a week and conduct a series of concerts. He will not leave, therefore, until February 15.

Further trials have been made with the Zalinski dynamite gun at New York. All observers agreed that the tests were satisfactory, a number of shells falling within the mark and all exploding as intended.

Mr. John Charlton, a Newcastle publican, who has just died in his 71st year conducted his house on old-fashioned principles. It was never open on Sundays, and it was never open after nine o'clock on week-days.

Mr. John Harris, the present mayor of Sydney, must be an exceedingly popular man. For the fifth time, and each time by a unanimous vote, he has been called upon to occupy the mayoral chair of his native town.

A Home Rule address, which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone, is being circulated in the United States to receive the signatures of as many eminent Americans as possible. General Harrison affixed his signature a month after his election to the Presidency.

Over sixty designs for the Grant monument have been received from artists in the United States and Europe. The monument fund amounts now to £26,000, and the supporters of the movement are confident that as soon as designs have been selected further funds will be forthcoming.

On Saturday evening, Professor Roberts-Austen, F.R.S., of the Royal Mint, lectured at Toynbee Hall on art metal-work, from the point of view of the movement known as that of the home industries. He urged that in London, with its dull atmosphere, it was very important that an effort should be made to employ coloured materials in every possible way.

Mr. Chamberlain, in introducing Lord Wolseley to a meeting of volunteers at Birmingham on Saturday, remarked that conscription, referred to by Lord Wolseley on the previous night, was not within the region of practical politics. He then proceeded to speak of the important place occupied by the volunteers, and urged that the country should recognize its obligation and provide for those men all that was necessary for their active employment in time of need. Lord Wolseley, who next spoke, was certain that the volunteers could be relied upon to defend the interests of the country.

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DISTURBANCES IN BECHUANALAND.

Some months ago a disturbance took place within the Protectorate of Bechuanaland between a well-known Transvaal hunter named Grobelaar, who had a short time before been employed by President Kruger as a messenger to the chief Lobengula with the object of setting up a counter treaty to the one concluded between Mr. Moffat, our Assistant Commissioner, and the Matabele chief. Khama had sent a party of men to prevent strangers entering and passing through his country without reporting themselves at his kraal. Grobelaar refused to do this, and fired on Khama's men. Several natives were shot. Khama's men had not received orders to fire, but after being attacked they returned the fire, and several Boers were wounded, Grobelaar himself being one of them; and he afterwards died of his wound. This disturbance within the British Protectorate was referred to Sir Sidney Shippard by the High Commissioner, as Deputy in the Protectorate. One would have thought he was competent to settle this matter, but the High Commissioner also invited President Kruger to send a commander to act along with Sir Sidney Shippard; and accordingly General Joubert was sent to represent the Transvaal as to an event which had transpired within the British Protectorate. How it could have been expected that Sir Sidney Shippard and General Joubert could between them settle such a question as this inroad into the Protectorate, was never clear to us. From the very first it was obvious that they were bound to disagree. If a disturbance within our Protectorate cannot be settled by our own Imperial officers, but must be submitted to arbitration, we might at least have gone about this arbitration in a more intelligent manner. A third Commissioner should have been nominated from the first, so that a decision could have been arrived at by the majority of the Commissioners who had all actually heard the evidence and visited the ground. A Durban telegram announces that it is stated that Sir Henry De Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, is to be asked to go through the written evidence taken during the inquiry, and to decide as to whether or not Khama's people were to blame in asking a traveller found by them in their country to report himself to their chief; and in returning the fire of the Boers after a deadly fire had been first opened upon themselves. We have the highest opinion of Sir Henry De Villiers as a lawyer and impartial interpreter of law. But this is not a question of written law; it is a question of politics and of disputed facts as to what actually happened. And here we cannot forget that it was to Sir Henry De Villiers and Sir Hercules Robinson's action in drawing up the Pretoria Convention that we owe the reign of terror in Bechuanaland, with the succeeding Imperial expenditure in putting down the disturbances. On that occasion the recorded advice of the third Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Wood, was that which would have preserved the peace of Bechuanaland. Then what precise question is to be submitted to the Chief Justice of the Cape regarding transactions which took place over a thousand miles from Cape Town? Has a native chief sovereign rights in his own country? Can he, acting at the suggestion of Imperial officers, stop white men from traversing it, and in doing so commit no crime or even fault? Instead of being the aggressor, was not Khama aware that Grobelaar and his brother were endeavouring to "work up" a quarrel between Lobengula and him—promising the former the assistance of several Transvaal Boers against Khama? In short, was not this another "Goshen" business, with some of the same men as actors? In these circumstances it seems to us that it is quite possible that as this matter has been mismanaged hitherto, it may end in the serious detriment of Imperial interests in the interior of South Africa. The great political questions involved are not such as should be submitted for final settlement to Sir Henry De Villiers. There are several other very important questions now demanding settlement in South Africa. There is the condition of Swaziland, Tongaland, and Zululand. There is the disposal and future management of the native Zulu chiefs now undergoing trial for the recent rising in Zululand. The condition of these south-east native regions, as well as of Khama's country and Bechuanaland, call for such Imperial attention and settlement as can be best given by a carefully-selected Royal Commission. Before that Commission the abortive efforts of Sir Sidney Shippard and General Joubert, in the Grobelaar affair, should be placed; before it also the disgraceful state of the territory bordering on Natal should be brought for final settlement. If Lord Knutsford has the sagacity and the promptitude to select and send out a Royal Commission to settle these and other affairs, his action will call forth the gratitude of all loyal colonists and all friends of the Empire.

A WILDE NINETEENTH CENTURY IDEAL.

AFTER MR. SWINBURNE.

"On the decay of lying"—see Mr. Oscar Wilde's article in the January *Nineteenth Century*.

Come back, for thy reign is not ended,
Thy kingdom is fair upon earth;
There are those who thy faith have defended,
Who have worked for thy cause from their birth.
If thou come we will set thee up higher
Than ever before thou didst rise;
O Lord of the lost and the liar,
Our Father of Lies.

There are some who remember thy presence,
They will die and thy day will be done.
Return, for thy breath is the essence
Of life in the race that we run.
We will build thee a temple that ever
Shall shine like a glory of gold,
We will do thy least bidding as never
Did courtier of old.

We would imitate Crete and Corcyra,
Thou art simple, sincere, and upright;
Ananias thy son, and Sapphira
Thy daughter, who died for thy right.
We tell fibs in a diffident manner
And cringe as we cover our eyes;
We fail, and let go of thy banner,
Our Father of Lies.

Then facts will be turned into fiction,
And fiction will fade into facts,
And envy, and hate, and affliction
Of spirit will melt like the wax.

We shall change, we are told, like a fashion,
By the art of a painter and thee;
While he draws do thou wake a passion
For a beauty he only will see.
By thy aid we may grow like the lilies
Till this earth is a garden of joy,
And all men will do what they will is
And see thy employ.

Then facts will be turned into fiction,
And fiction will fade into facts,
And envy, and hate, and affliction
Of spirit will melt like the wax.
We are wearied to death by the worry
Of catching the truth as it flies.
Thou wilt give us a life free from hurry,
Our Father of Lies.

No more shall thy servants be harried,
No more shall we hear of "Decay;"
For the news of thy rule will be carried
On wings that will brook no delay.
They will gather and rush on to meet thee,
Crowds torn by the thorns and the briars,
And the shouts of the shifty will greet thee,
A thunder of liars.

O cast not our prayers in our faces,
We hunger, we faint, and we pray.
Come back and revisit the places
That knew thee so well yesterday;
For clear is the voice of the "Vivien"
And Wilde is the breath on thine eyes.
Has it waked thee at length from oblivion,
Our Father of Lies?

A. M.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE DUTY ON DRIED FRUIT.

It is rather strange to find people who prefer that an import duty should continue on the goods in which they deal. We alluded last week to the agitation for the repeal of the duty on dried fruit, but it appears that the Liverpool merchants are in favour of the duty being maintained. The reason given is that the cash payment of duties keeps irresponsible mushroom concerns out of the trade, and leaves it to substantial firms. The London merchants have sent a deputation to convert, if possible, their Liverpool brethren; but, whatever the result, our astute Chancellor of the Exchequer will no doubt shelter himself behind this divided opinion should he desire to postpone the repeal of the duty.

THE PLATE DUTIES.

Before the dried fruit duty is repealed there is another duty which must go by the board. We allude to the plate duties. In all probability the year 1889 will see the last of them, seeing that this agitation, with which the name of "Watherston" has been mainly connected, has been going on for at least twelve years. A Select Committee of the House of Commons unanimously condemned these duties as far back as 1879, and as lately as the autumn of 1888 the Royal Commission on the precious metals thus deals with the question: "Before passing to other proposals, there is one which we recommend for adoption without hesitation — we refer to the abolition of the duty upon silver plate." The Indian Government, under Lords Ripon, Dufferin, and Lansdowne, has for years past advocated the abolition of the duty. The position of the Indian Government may be summed up as follows:—"That in view of the fall, and the apprehended further fall, in the price of silver, and the consequent fall in the exchange value of the Indian rupee (its value was, in the lifetime of the present generation, 2*s.* 1*d.*—it is now 1*s.* 4½*d.*), it is in the highest degree impolitic to maintain any longer any, even the slightest hindrances to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes." There is another reason urged by the Indian Government—namely, "We gave up all taxation of your British manufactured goods (cotton goods more especially) to suit your convenience—you must now relinquish the silver plate duty as a simple act of reciprocal justice to our native silversmiths." It is difficult to see how any Chancellor of the Exchequer can decline to admit the force of either argument. Both distinctly show that the plate duties are doomed, and as they (gold and silver) only together furnish £70,000 per annum to the Exchequer, the sooner they are abolished the better. They certainly do much more harm than good.

THE DISPUTE IN THE CORK BUTTER TRADE.

A dispute has been raging for some time in the Cork butter market with regard to the classification of the qualities. The brokers want to insert a brand or grade of butter between seconds and thirds, called medium quality. The exporters object to this, as this will alter the established position of thirds and fourths on the list by lowering them one grade. The brokers have carried the day, and this has led a correspondent to write as follows:—

Two and two in days of yore
Made just the simple sum of four,
But now in Cork we see
That butter counts—doubt not my word—
First, Second, "Medium," and Third;
Thus two and two make three.

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The new edition of Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory is to hand. This publication contains a mass of varied information very useful to business men. Trade returns, tariffs, populations, steam, postal, and parcel communications, lists of the leading merchants, traders, and professional men, and much more, are all set out. With the rise of new colonies and towns, additions have also been made to the number of new places as to which information is given. The maps have been revised to date.

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MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,395,685.
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THE PUREST, CHEAPEST, & BEST
BEEF TEA,
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
*** See every jar is Signed J. Liebig in Blue Ink.
No Soups, Sauces, or Made Dishes perfect without the addition of Liebig COMPANY'S *Extract of Meat.*
COMPANY'S COOKERY BOOKS FREE ON APPLICATION, 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

The SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED) invite applications for the 80,000 shares offered for subscription below.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on TUESDAY, 29th January inst., and CLOSE the FOLLOWING DAY (Wednesday), at noon, for town and country applications.

WITWATERSRAND GOLD FIELD.

THE SOUTH VOGELSTRUIS GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £90,000, in 90,000 Shares of £1 each. Issue of 80,000 Shares of £1 each, payable 1s. per share on application, 6s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance by two calls of 5s. each, and a final call of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart. (Chairman Klerksdorp Gold Estates, Limited).
Major-General George De la Poer Beresford (Director La Guaira Harbour Corporation, Limited).
J. P. Leith, Esq. (Director Darjeeling Company, Limited).
Percy Tarbutt, Esq. (Director Battery Reef Gold Mining Company, Limited).
M. Léon Morial, Ghent, Belgium.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 5, Austinfriars, E.C.
BROKER.—J. F. H. Read, Esq., 5, Austinfriars, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Chandler, Pixley, and Co., 24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—H. E. Rodwell, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—22, Basinghall-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work twenty-six full mining claims, each 400 by 150 feet, forming three blocks of 6, 12, and 8 claims respectively, and marked on the plan blocks A, B, and C, together with a valuable water right and a machinery site.

The property is situate on the Vogelstruisfontein Farm, Witwatersrand Gold Field, South African Republic. It is bounded on the west by the Roodepoort, and on the east by the Paarde-Kraal farms. The "Kimberley," "Free State," "Sunday," and "Shiel" or "Yellow" reefs, which run through the above-mentioned farms, and are now being worked by the many successful companies which have made this district famous, are stated by Mr. Sherwell to traverse the entire length of this Company's property.

All the claims are held upon the usual licences granted by the Government of the South African Republic.

The property has been fully reported on by Mr. Thomas Y. Sherwell, civil and mining engineer of Johannesburg, and the statements in this Prospectus are based upon his report; he is also personally known to and endorsed by Mr. Edward Jones, M. and C.E., of London and Johannesburg.

Mr. Edward Jones's long and varied experience of South African mines entitles his opinion to special weight, and he has also written to the Directors reporting as to the cost of milling plant and the probable result of working, and he estimates that with 40 stamps, which would crush eighty tons in the twenty-four hours, or, take three hundred working days in the year, should give an annual output of 24,000 tons, and taking the yield at only 18 dwt. of gold per ton of ore would, at £3 10s. per ounce, yield £75,600 gross, less cost of mining and milling at £1 per ton, £24,000, equals £51,600 net, or about 57 per cent. on the proposed capital.

It will be observed Mr. Jones states that from his perusal of Mr. Thomas Sherwell's report, and from his knowledge of the property and the adjoining ones, as well as acquaintance with the facilities for economical working which the position of the property affords, he is of opinion that with careful management it will prove an excellent investment, and that an average yield of one ounce of gold per ton should be realized, which would more than substantiate the above calculation.

Trenches which have been cut across Block B prove fine well-defined "Banket" or conglomerate reefs, varying in thickness from two to twenty-six feet.

On the largest reef, known as the "Kimberley Reef," shafts have been sunk to a depth of 23 ft. This reef is well defined, with walls of sandstone, and increases in richness and in width as depth is attained. On the adjoining farm (Roodepoort) this reef has been sunk on to a considerable depth, and its width and richness are still maintained.

The "Free State" and the "Sunday" reefs, to the north of the "Kimberley," are also well defined, the former being ten feet and the latter eight feet in thickness. A good deal of work has been done on this reef, both east and west of this property, and in all cases the quality of the ore improves on going down, it being estimated to yield on some properties an ounce of gold to the ton.

The other two reefs are south of the "Kimberley." One is three feet wide; and the other, known as the "Shiel" or "Yellow" reef, is four feet wide, and is reckoned to yield over an ounce to the ton.

Four samples taken from all parts and depths of the "Kimberley" reef were sent to competent chemists at Johannesburg for assay, and showed an average of 1 oz. 7 dwt. and 15 grains per ton.

The Company acquires a valuable water right, 450 yards in length, on the Spruit North, running parallel to the reefs, which is ample to supply a battery of 50 stamps; also a machinery site, over two acres in extent.

The property is very favourably situated for easy and economical working. By driving a tunnel above the much richer site the whole of the reefs can be cut about 80 feet below the surface, and over 100 feet of reef can be mined. This will obviate the necessity for using pumping and hoisting machinery, and the ore can thus be run by gravitation to the battery.

The vendor has fixed the purchase price of the property at the sum of £55,000, payable as to £25,000 in cash, as to £10,000 in fully-paid shares, and as to the remainder, £20,000, in cash or shares, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the Directors. The balance is available for working capital.

The agreement for sale provides that no part of the purchase consideration is payable until the Company's agents have notified that the property has been registered in the name of the Company.

The vendor will provide all preliminary expenses of the formation and bringing out of the Company and the issue of its capital, and he has reserved to himself the right to enter into, and has entered into, contracts and arrangements with third parties for this purpose, and for guaranteeing the subscription of part of the capital of the Company, and there are also other arrangements between part owners and parties interested in the property and the purchase money, to none of which the Company is party. As these contracts and arrangements may technically be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares shall be deemed to have had notice thereof respectively, and to waive any further compliance with the provisions of such Section.

The two following contracts have been entered into—viz., one dated the 19th day of January, 1889, and made by George Hamilton Denney, acting under power of attorney for Edward Tilney Murray, for himself, and as the authorized agent for A. MacKenzie, W. B. Ramsay, C. T. O'Connor, J. M. Brooks, W. J. Beart, T. Y. Sherwell, J. Wright, W. H. J. Johnston, A. K. Murray, W. Rockey, G. H. Harvey, A. M. Murray, J. Murray, T. Geldart, W. Slatter, H. A. Proctor, A. Brown, W. Sharwell, E. T. Murray, R. S. Meek, H. Meek, W. A. Nel, G. Mossop, J. C. Murray, G. Blomfield, of the first part, and Charles St. Leger Broskman, of the second part; and the second, dated the 24th day of January, 1889, between the said Charles St. Leger Brockman, of the one part, and Frank Sedgwick Price, as trustee for the Company, of the other part.

These contracts, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, as well as the reports, assays, and plan of the property, can be inspected at the temporary offices of the Company.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for the surplus will be credited to the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, Auditors, and at the Company's Offices.

London, January 26th, 1889.

TYNEMOUTH CORPORATION THREE PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

ISSUE of £108,000,
Redeemable at par on January 1, 1913.

Authorized by the Tynemouth Corporation Loans Act, 1882, 45 and 46 Vict., cap. 239.

Payable £5 per cent. on application, and the balance on March 1, 1889.

LLOYDS BARNETTS AND BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED), 72, Lombard-street, London, are authorized by the Corporation of Tynemouth to receive Tenders for the above amount of Stock, to be issued under the provisions of the Tynemouth Corporation Loans Act, 1882, and in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of the Corporation, held on Friday, the 25th January, 1889, at the

MINIMUM PRICE OF £94 PER CENT

The Loans to the Borough according to the latest published returns amount to £151,353 19s. 9d., of which sum £114,103 19s. 9d. is upon mortgage. The proceeds of the present issue will be applied exclusively in replacing part of the Mortgage Debt.

The Stock now to be issued is secured upon the rents, dues, and other revenues of the Corporation, upon the Borough Fund and Borough Rates, and upon the District Fund and District Rates.

The assessable value of the Borough for the purposes of the Borough Rate is £175,498, and for the purposes of the District Rate £149,048.

The Corporation is required by the Act to make annual provision, by a Sinking Fund, for the ultimate redemption of the Stock, and to furnish yearly, to the Government, returns showing the position of the Loan Account.

The Corporation is owner of valuable land and freehold properties in various parts of the borough, including municipal and post office buildings, free library, baths and wash houses, park, cemetery, &c. The Corporation has also constructed extensive quays and warehouses for fish and general trade, at a cost of £81,000. The revenue from these properties forms an additional security for the stock.

The Transfer Books of the Stock will be kept at Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, London, the Bank having, for this purpose, been appointed Registrar to the Corporation in terms of the above Act, and transfers of Stock will be effected free of stamp duty and all other charges.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st May and the 1st November, at Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), by dividend warrants, which can be sent by post to registered holders of stock, if desired. The first interest payment will be made on 1st May, 1889, and will be calculated from the dates of the payment of the instalments.

TENDERS will be received at Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited) up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of a representative of the Corporation, and of such applicants as may attend.

The Stock will be allotted to the highest bidders, but no Tender will be accepted at a lower price than £94 per cent.

Tenders must be for even Hundreds of Stock, and those at a price including a fraction of a shilling, other than sixpence, will not be preferentially accepted. Tenders at the lowest rate accepted will be subject to proportionate diminution.

A deposit of £5 per cent., which will be returned in full where no allotment is made, must accompany each Tender. The balance due on all accepted Tenders will be payable on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1889. In case of default in payment of the balance on the due date, the deposit will be liable to forfeiture.

A quotation in the official list of the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

The Tynemouth Corporation Loans Act, 1882, provides that trustees authorized to invest money in the mortgages, debentures, or debenture stock of any railway or other company shall, unless the contrary is provided by the instrument authorizing the investment, have the same power of investing in this stock.

A print of the Act, together with a copy of the Resolutions under which the Loan is issued, and of the published Accounts of the Corporation for the past year, may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Dawes and Sons, 9, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, Solicitors to the Bank.

Forms of Tender may be obtained from Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, and all Branches; from Messrs. Robarts, Barnett, and Co., the Bankers of the Corporation, at their Head Office in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all Branches; and at the Offices of the Borough Accountant, Town Hall buildings, Tynemouth

January 25, 1889.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

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AT ALL LIBRARIES.

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ONE for the OTHER: Stories of French Life. By ESME STUART, Author of "Joan Vellacot," "A fair Damzelle," &c. 3 vols.

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"Deeply interesting and original."—*Morning Post.*
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"A very fresh, bright novel, full of new and strange situations."—*Vanity Fair.*
"The story is bright and sparkling, and exceedingly interesting."—*Queen.*

THE STRANGEST JOURNEY OF MY LIFE. By F. PIGOT. 6s.

12, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

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THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY,

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London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

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28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

BOVRIL The most Perfect Form OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT
AT PRESENT KNOWN.
IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. **SOAP.**
Sold everywhere.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country leaders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ.....	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	5,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA ..	5,525	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,134	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA.....	6,134	7,000	April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full powered steamship *CHIMBORAZO*, 3,847 tons register, 3,000 horse-power, from LONDON, on the 12th March, for a THIRTY-SEVEN DAYS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, Malaga, Cadiz.

The "Chimborazo" is fitted with the electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Managers—F. GREEN and Co., ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm, or to West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CARNIVAL at SEVILLE.—COOK'S select, personally-conducted TOURS to ALGERIA, Spain, and Portugal, Feb. 5 and 11. In four sections. Visiting Paris, Marseilles, Algiers Blidah, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Malaga, Grenada Cordova, Madrid, Toledo, Lisbon, Biarritz, &c Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West-Strand, &c.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.

Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 P.M., and London Bridge 8.0 P.M. Fares—Single, 34s. 7d., 25s. 7d., 18s. 7d.; Return, 58s. 3d., 42s. 3d., 33s. 3d.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit
All the principal places of interest.

FOR full particulars see Time Books and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office

(By Order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager.

STEAM, LONDON TO AUSTRALIA, vid Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope. THE ABERDEEN LINE, S.S. *ABERDEEN*, 3,616 tons, will leave the Royal Albert Docks on February 23 for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, taking passengers for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The accommodation for first and third class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried. Fares from 14 guineas. For freight or passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1889, for £2,400,000.

Redeemable by half-yearly drawings at par.

Issued by the Ayuntamiento (Municipality) of the City of Mexico, and the Managing Board of the Drainage of the Valley of Mexico, with the authority of the Federal Government.

Exempt from all Federal and Municipal Taxes.

ISSUE of £2,400,000, in Bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable in sterling quarterly, on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, at 5 per cent. per annum, at the price of £85 per £100 Bond.

The principal redeemable at par, in sterling, in London, by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, applicable by means of half-yearly drawings, commencing on 1st July, 1891.

The first Coupon for the interest on instalments to date payable 1st April, 1889.

The right is reserved to the City Corporation and the Drainage Board, on three months' notice after January 1, 1900, to increase the sinking fund or redeem the whole of the loan at par.

Principal and interest payable in sterling in London, at the office of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), as the agents for the Loan.

THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED) offer for subscription the above mentioned bonds, at the price of £85 per £100 bond, payable

£5 per cent.	on application.		
£20	"	"	allotment.
£20	"	"	15th April, 1889.
£20	"	"	25th June, 1889.
£20	"	"	25th July, 1889.

The proceeds of the above loan are to be applied towards the following objects:—

1. The redemption of the existing 7 per cent. loan of £400,000.
2. The execution of certain works for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Mexico and the drainage of the city and whole valley.

The arrangements for supplying the City with water, which are now very defective, are to be improved in accordance with modern requirements, by the construction of water works ensuring a regular supply to each house. The whole of the valley is about 750 square miles in extent, and the upper part is well populated; the lower part, containing about 300 square miles, will now be properly drained by the new drainage works. These works have already been commenced, and their execution will not only increase very largely the value of property in the City and Valley of Mexico, and thus augment the Municipal and Federal Revenues, but will decrease the present expenditure.

The population of the City is estimated at about 400,000, exclusive of the Valley, and is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Upon the redemption of the existing loan of £400,000 above referred to, the present issue will be the only public debt of the City of Mexico, and will constitute a first charge on the following specific securities:—

1. The sum of 400,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the exchange of 3s. per dollar to £60,000, created by the Law of the Federal Government of 16th December, 1885, for the service of the drainage works. This security was granted in favour of the Drainage Board of the Valley of Mexico, and is distinct from the City Revenues.
2. The water rate for the City of Mexico, which is estimated to produce, at least 240,000 dols, per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £36,000 per annum, by the end of the present year, and 300,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £45,000, by the end of 1890, when the sinking fund comes into operation; and as the works now being carried out proceed will steadily increase.
3. The 2 per cent. on the income from the rents of the town property, and the 1 per mille of the value of the country property of the municipality, together with the eighth part of the "Derecho de Patente," which the office of the Direct Contribution of the District collects, and which belong to them in virtue of the dispositions in the Articles 2, 18, and 25 of the Law of the 9th April, 1885. These sources of revenue are estimated at 320,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £48,000, and will also increase with the improvement of the Municipal Property.

It is stipulated that the Revenues arising from these Securities, which on the above statements will more than cover the service of the loan, shall, so far as required for that purpose, be periodically collected and paid over to the National Bank of Mexico for account of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), as the Agents of the Loan, to provide for the interest and sinking fund, and that there shall always be left in the hands of the Corporation sufficient to provide the current quarter's interest and the sinking fund.

In addition to the above specially hypothecated securities the whole of the City Revenues are charged in favour of the present loan, there being no other charge whatever upon such Revenues after the £400,000 loan now called in has been redeemed.

The City Revenues were stated in the *Diario Oficial* of January 4, 1888, to be 1,957,457 dols., and are now over 2,000,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the above rate of exchange to £300,000.

Provisional certificates to bearer, with three coupons attached, for the interest on the instalments payable 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, 1889, will be issued as soon as possible against allotment letters, and such certificates will be exchanged for definitive bonds on or after 1st October, 1889.

The bonds will be issued under the Common Seal of the Ayuntamiento of the City of Mexico, and under the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Ayuntamiento, the President of the Managing Board of Drainage of the Valley of Mexico, and the Financial Agent in London of the Mexican Government, and will contain a declaration that the Loan shall be always exempt from all taxation.

Failure to pay any instalment when due renders any previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The SUBSCRIPTION will be OPENED on TUESDAY, 29th January, and CLOSED the NEXT DAY, Wednesday, at noon.

Where no allotment is made the payment on application will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and 5, Dale-street, Liverpool.

24th January, 1889.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

PROPOSED
"PENNY A WEEK COLLECTION."

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 29, at 3 P.M., under the presidency of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, supported by
The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B.
G. C. T. Bartley, Esq., M.P.
George Howell, Esq., M.P.
H. N. Hamilton-Hoare, Esq.
George Shipton, Esq., London Trades Council.
J. H. Tritton, Esq.
Ed. H. Lushington, Esq. (Guy's Hospital).
F. C. Carr-Gomm, Esq. (London Hospital).
Rev. J. B. Paton, B.D.
Algernon C. P. Coote, Esq., M.A.
And others.

In aid of a movement to assist by small Weekly Contributions in removing the Debt from our London Medical Charities.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. R. FREWER, Secretary Hospital Saturday Fund, 5, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

GOOD BEDROOMS to LET, upon very reasonable terms, with club advantages.—Apply to the Secretary or Steward, on the premises, South Kensington Liberal Club, 123, Cromwell-road, S.W.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

KENSINGTON.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months in an old-fashioned Kensington square, with a good outlook. Immediate occupation. Double sitting-room, four bedrooms, and the usual offices. Terms, three guineas per week.—Apply to Occupier, 34, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W.

PUTNEY. — Newly built modern RESIDENCE for SALE on exceptionally easy terms; only £40 cash required; balance by very easy instalments. Three reception-rooms, five bedrooms, bath (hot and cold), electric bells, &c.—Full particulars of FRED LONG and SON, 46, St. John's-hill, Clapham Junction.

EDUCATIONAL.

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